Morning Oregonian.

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Boynton's Latest Wonder X-Cut Saw Leads in Fast Cutting.

Being made of Silver-Steel, one-half as thick on BACK as ON TOOTH SIDE, thereby requiring very little set. This saw is TWO gauges thinner than any thin-back saw made. While the tooth side is twelve gauge the back is but ten gauge. All saws warranted. We have also the Silver-Steel, "Dexter Champion," Diamond, and all varieties of saws in stock. Buck Saws, Handsaws, Kitchen Butcher Saws, Circular Saws, etc., etc. Files of all varieties. Last, but not least, Boynton's Pure Gold Stove Polish and Ceylon Plumbago.

All Silver-Steel Saws $1.00 per foot. Each Saw $1.00 each with Wonder Patent Tooth. Band Saws: Our Own Saws.

Circular Saws hammered, "X"-Cut Saws gummed, filed and set. Old Saws made nearly as good as new.

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Sealskin Garments to Order a Specialty.

Best Alaska Seal, London Dye and Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

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CHARLES KOHN & CO.,

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Peruvian Bitters. Ph. Best Milwaukee Beer.
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THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.

"CARTE BLANCHE," (WHITE LABEL) A Magnificent Rich Wine. "GRAND VIN SEC," (BROWN LABEL) Perfection of a Dry Wine.

See that Every Bottle bears the Private Label of

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

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No thousand hills, discouraging stumps or gravel beds to overcome; but, on the contrary, beautiful grounds ready for buildings. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no suburb about Portland has so many bona fide purchasers, and so many cottages now being erected or under contract. New coaches on the motor line will be running within a week. Mr. Joseph Holder can be found at the store and will show the grounds and give information. No lots secured until deposit is made with

J. FRED CLARK & SONS, No. 13 Stark St., or TELFER, STEARNS & CO., No. 33 Stark St.

KWONG YUEN & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Large New Stock of Cloths

OF ALL KINDS.

You are invited to examine our goods and prices.

SUITS made to order for $16, $18, $20, $22, $24, $26, $28 and $30.

KWONG YUEN & CO.,

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Printers,

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Book Binders and Paper Rulers,

210 & 212 Alder St., Portland.

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Monterey County, California.

Take Southern Pacific Cars 8:30 A. M. Arrive at Springs at 5:50 P. M.

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HOT SODA AND SULPHUR BATHS

Plunge and Single. Open All the Year.

Take S. P. cars, Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Springs 5:50 P. M.

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MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN

And engineer desires position; good references. Address M. E. C., care Oregonian.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest. Pure-est and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

DR. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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VEGETABLE [illegible] DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises.

It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh, Diseases, Cold in the Head, etc. Sanford's Extract Radical Cure, a single teaspoonful to the nostrils of serious cases, should be applied with Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster is invaluable in these diseases. Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, etc.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat,

Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching.

It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

Chapped Hands & Face.

Pond's Extract should be in every family this severe weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure. Sold Everywhere. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

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From our Celebrated Orleans Vineyard.

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Producers of the [illegible]

CHAMPAGNE.

630 Washington St. SAN FRANCISCO.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, snuff, snuff, the acrid watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation, the stopping up of the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches,—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by clotting, putrid, mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, disease underneath and destroying rapidly gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

[illegible] CURE

Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.

They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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HAS NO EQUAL

For Washing and Cleansing. Saves Time and Money, and gives better results than any soap made.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

WEAK [illegible] HOW TO ACT!

A CITY IN MOURNING

Reading, Pennsylvania, Swept by a Deadly Cyclone.

NEARLY A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

A Silk Mill Dashed to the Earth, With Hundreds of Busy Operatives.

AWFUL SCENES OF DEATH AND RUIN.

The Work of Taking Out the Victims Progressing Slowly—Four More Burned to Death in Another Wreck—A Survivor's Story.

READING, Pa., Jan. 9.—This is the saddest night in the history of Reading. A death-like pall hangs upon the city, the result of the most horrible disaster in its history. A hundred households are in mourning, as a result of one of the greatest calamities known in Pennsylvania. A cyclone swept over the northern portion of the city this afternoon, and laid waste everything within its reach, and with terrible loss of life.

The lives that have been sacrificed, and the number that have been injured can be only estimated. The most reliable computation is 10 o'clock to-night is that not less than sixty persons have been killed outright, and 100 injured. How this terrible calamity occurred is about as follows:

It was raining very hard all morning. Towards noon it ceased almost entirely, and by 4 o'clock there was every indication that there would be an entire cessation of the rain storm. Half an hour afterwards the bright sun made every effort to penetrate the clouds. The tints of a rainbow were seen in the eastern sky. There was a clear sky overhead.

A TERRIBLE CHANGE.

This continued for half an hour longer. Then the scene changed with a suddenness that was appalling. Fleecy clouds gave way to ominous signs of the coming storm. Dark, heavy banks of clouds marshaled themselves toward town, and soon a gloom seemed to have settled over the city. Then the wind whistled, roared and tore in mad confusion. The storm clouds grew heavier still, and louder roared the wind.

In the western sky the storm was seen approaching with a thundering noise. The swath it cut was narrow, but its effect was terrible. Persons residing along the track of the storm say they saw the first signs of danger in a funnel-shaped maelstrom of wind and debris, which seemed to gather up everything within its reach and cast it right and left. Out in the country houses and barns were unroofed, farm buildings overturned, crops rooted up and destruction spread in every direction.

The track of this destructive element was not more than 200 feet wide, and it is lucky it only touched the suburbs of the city. It came from the west, but passed along the northern border of Reading. It first touched the Mount Penn stove works. Here one corner of the building was struck, and a portion of the roof was cut off, as nicely as if done with a pair of scissors. Then the storm-clouds scurried across some fields, took off a portion of the roof of J. S. Sternberg's rolling-mill, and a number of dwellings were unroofed as readily as if their tin roofs were paper.

The storm then hurried across the property of the Reading Railroad Company and crossed the railroad. Here a passenger car was standing. This was overturned as quickly as if it had been a toy, and its splinters scattered in every direction.

Meanwhile rain poured down in torrents, the atmosphere became heavy and oppressive, and it was almost as dark as night.

FOUR MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Car Shops Wrecked and the Debris Destroyed by Fire.

Directly on one side of the track of the Reading railroad was situated the paint shops of the company. It was a one-story building, about 60x150 feet in size. About thirty men were employed in painting passenger cars. There were eight or nine of these cars in the building. They had been built at the company's shops, at a cost of $6000 each. The building was struck squarely in the middle, and bricks were scattered about as if they were playthings. The cars were turned topsy-turvy while the men were buried under the debris.

The chamber of each passenger car was already filled with gas, as they were ready to be taken out on the road in a few days. They exploded one after another. Bang, bang, bang, they resounded over the city, causing people to run out of their houses, thinking it was the sound of an earthquake. There was a considerable quantity of gasoline in the building, and this added fuel to the flames. A sheet of flame shot upward with a roar like musketry. Some twenty of the men had a chance to crawl out of the debris, but four of their companions were enveloped in the embrace of the flames. Their cries were heard for a moment by the terrified workmen, and then their voices were hushed forever. They were quickly roasted to death.

The fire from the nine passenger cars lit up the heavens for miles around. It was a beautiful sight, and could have been enjoyed but for the awful calamity which accompanied it.

In the meantime the fire department was called out, but its services were unavailing.

The building and cars were consumed in fifteen minutes, and nothing was left but blackened smoking ruins, under which lay four human beings, burned to a crisp. Their names are John Koller, Albert Landberger, Sheridan Jones and George Schaller. It was rumored that several others had been killed, but these are the only ones who are known to have lost their lives. Aaron DeWalt, another employe of the paint shop, had an arm broken, and George Knapp was injured internally, no doubt fatally. The loss to the railroad company is fully $75,000.

THE CYCLONE SWEEPS ON.

Awful Scenes of Death and Destruction in A Wrecked Silk Mill.

While this was going on, the storm was traveling forward with fearful rapidity. It must have traveled at the rate of 100 miles an hour. It struck some more private houses, and unroofed a dozen private residences. Huge sheets of tin were carried half a square away and deposited in lots.

Then the storm proceeded in its full fury. Directly in its path, at the corner of Twelfth and Marion streets, stood the Reading silk mills. Here about 275 girls were working. The building was a huge structure, most substantially built, four stories in height, and had a basement besides. It occupied an entire block of ground, the side of the building [illegible] feet wide. It was surmounted by a massive tower fully 100 feet from the ground. The funnel-shaped storm cloud struck the building directly in the center, on its broadest side, which faced west. It fell to pieces as if composed of so many building blocks. Nearly 200 human beings went down in the awful wreck. The walls gave way, the floors fell down, one on top of another, and carried their great mass of human beings to the bottom. Bricks were piled up in the greatest confusion, while amid the hurricane and the whistling, rushing, roaring wind, terrible cries for succor were sent up to heaven.

It was a moment that tried men's souls. Girls with blackened faces, bruised and broken limbs, their clothing tattered and torn, dragged themselves from the ruins. From seventy-five to 100 escaped or were dragged out by their friends. These, of course, worked on the upper floors, and were thrown near the top of the debris.

At some places bricks were piled twenty feet deep, and underneath are lying to-night human bodies by the score.

About 250 girls and young women are usually employed in the mill, but at 4 o'clock about eighty were relieved from duty for the day. They returned to their homes before the storm came. The most reliable estimate to-night places the number in the building when it went down in the neighborhood of 175, and, as before stated, 100 of these were rescued by friends or dragged themselves out immediately after the accident.

THE DEAD AND THE DYING.

An alarm for relief was immediately sent out, and in a short time thousands of citizens arrived to help out the dead and dying. The scene was a harrowing one, and beggars description. The mill is situated near the foot of Mount Penn, a high mountain overlooking the city. When the people arrived everything was enveloped in darkness. Then huge bonfires were built, which cast a dismal glare on the surrounding scene.

The fire companies went to the burning paint shop and assisted in taking out the dead and dying. The entire police force was called out. Ambulance and relief corps and thousands of people were in among the debris, carrying out bricks, pulling away timbers, and assisting wherever they could, all at the same time, but their work was slow compared with the demand for the rescue of victims of the disaster.

Here a young woman was taken out, all bruised, suffering with cuts and bruises. One body noticed as it was dragged out, had its head cut off. Others were in various postures, all suffering from the most terrible wounds, and some were scared to death.

The associated press representative entered what was once the basement of the building, and groping his way through the debris, noticed five bodies of young girls, lying close together. He tried to pull them out, but they were pinned down, and it was impossible to get them out. They were dead and beyond all human aid.

Up to half past 10 o'clock to-night probably the bodies of a dozen dead have been taken out. The work of rescue will be pushed all night, but it may be far into to-morrow before all the bodies are taken out. The rescuers still have the greatest hopes that some of those inside are still living, and there is every reason for saving them. All is chaos and confusion around the mill. The managers are missing, and the correct number is merely guess work. It may not be over forty, and then again, at this hour, there is a likelihood that it will reach sixty or eighty.

THE WRECKED MILLS.

The silk mill was built about four years ago. The buildings were owned by Reading capitalists, and the cost of putting them up was $63,000. The mill was leased to Grimshaw Bros., of Paterson, N. J., where they also operate similar mills, and they have been running it ever since. The machinery they put in the mill cost $45,000. This is a total wreck.

When the associated press representative visited the scene of the wreck at 11 o'clock to-night he found everything in the greatest confusion. At that time about a dozen dead bodies had been taken out. Among those who are dead are the following: Henry Crocker, foreman of the silk mill, married, 23 years old, head crushed in, neck and arm broken, from New London, Conn.; Laura Kershner, Eva Leeds, Lillie Grow, Katie Lees, Amelia Christman, Sophia Winkleman, Ella Long, Willie Snyder, William Robeson, Rebecca Poore, Katie Reidenauer, Katie Bowman and Rose Clemmer.

These are all the dead who have been taken out.

Clerk Autenbach stated at midnight that he believed that fully forty bodies were in the ruins under the three floors. His list of employes is lost, and owing to the confusion in taking out the injured he was unable to furnish a list of the killed. But eighty is a conservative estimate of those who lost their lives.

Among the wounded are: Geraldine G. Lozier, Annie Leeds, Bertha Keiser, Ella Lamm, Emma Rauenzahn, George Neiman, Ella Karl, Minnie Merkell, Sallie Hasson, Lizzie Owens, Bertha Hermann, Marie Mellon, Ella Salmon, Ellie Pflum, Katie Hepler, Mary Cunnius, Mary Evans, Effie E. Bright, Howard and Addie Boaycker. Annie Fry and many others whose names cannot be ascertained in the confusion of to-night.

A FOREMAN'S STATEMENT.

Scenes and Incidents of the Terrible Crash to the Fatal.

Augustus Roseph was foreman of the first and second floors of the silk mill. A reporter interviewed him, and his statement is as follows: "It was about 5:20 when I went to the second story to turn on the electric lights. After I had done that, I stood looking about the room for about ten minutes. Suddenly I heard a loud, rushing noise, which I thought was a cyclone. The building then shook. I was standing in the southern end of the room, and before I could look out of the window I felt the building sink. As quick as lightning the portion of the room that I was in went down. Girls rushed about me, crying and screaming and calling for help. They did not realize what was taking place. It seemed to me as if the center of the building was struck first. I cannot describe the scene. It was awful. I could not do anything, and could not think of what I should do. Our end of the building went down first, and while the floor was sinking it seemed to me as if the girls in the other part of the room were on top of a hill; that was the way it impressed me. While we were going down I saw other parts of the floor fall. In a minute all was over. The screaming of the girls was heartrendering. I was knocked down under heavy timbers and held fast by my foot. I could move every other part of my body, excepting my leg. I reached down with my knife and cut the shoe off my foot. In this way I became loosened and managed to arise, and amid screaming girls and falling floors and brick I succeeded in escaping.

"I got out of the ruins on the eastern side of the building, but how I don't know. I called to the girls as repeatedly as I could. They were all terribly excited, and I never witnessed anything so awful in all my life. Many of them heard me, and worked themselves toward me. At these places it seemed as if the floor was as closed as a solid mass, and the girls would creep around this, crawl over machines and creep on their hands and knees until they got to the opening where I was. The machines saved many from being crushed to death, as they left a space between the floor and the debris to crawl out.

"I believe that fully 100 persons escaped with me. I remember seeing them run across the commons in different directions to their homes terrified. Some ran away a short distance and then returned to the ruins. The entire building was down. We could hear the moans and shrieks of those imprisoned in the ruins. Rain was pouring down, but all efforts were made. I was badly bruised and hurt about the back, head and limbs, and went home after I saw I could do nothing.

"Between 250 and 300 operatives were in the building. About 4 o'clock I allowed sixteen girls to go home. All the machines were in operation. The report that 100 went home at 4 o'clock is not true."

ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS.

George Grimshaw, jr., one of the proprietors of the mill, was up stairs writing a letter. He went down with the wreck, and was badly hurt about the back and limbs, and sustained a gash on his hand. John Reber, engineer of the silk mill, is another of the killed. His head was cut clean off as with a sword.

Among the killed taken out of the ruins late to-night are Charles Reithmir, Harry Gephard, Harry Jones, Tally Hacket, John Germann and Jane Seitheimer. Among the injured are Kate Koppler, Mary Ruins, Mary Hartman, Kate Aispach, Matilda Taylor, Sarah Shade, Kate Sullivan, Annie Krick, Frank Sheeler, Lizzie Berrpn, N. Kopler, Miss Lizzie Maylor, Charles Ludwig, Cecil Gleicher, William Snyder, Albert Burkhart, Jane Thompson and Mary Hootam. Many of these are seriously hurt and have broken limbs and, several, internal injuries.

A DISASTER AT SUNBURY.

Nail Mills Wrecked and Many Men Killed and Injured.

SUNBURY, Pa., Jan. 9.—A terrible accident occurred in this city this morning. A rain and wind storm came up suddenly and blew over two of the stacks of the Sunbury nail mills. The mill is situated between the Reading and Pennsylvania railroads, on the outskirts of the city, and a puddling mill, having six furnaces. Stack No. 2 was thrown over on the puddling room, dropping with it Stack No. 3. They crashed through the roofs, completely demolishing the puddling department of the mill. Thirty-five men were employed in this department and half of them were buried in the debris.

The fire alarm was sounded, and soon hundreds surrounded the mill. Men were carried out half naked, and the rescuers are at work yet, as it is supposed several others are in the ruins. C. C. Stowers and an unknown man have been taken out dead. The wounded so far recovered number nine, and a number of other employes are missing. Several of the wounded cannot recover.

DAMAGE AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 9.—To-day's storm was violent here. Many buildings were damaged and a portion of the new Dunn street sewing machine factory was blown down and the remainder partially unroofed. Several buildings were blown down and others damaged.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

The Blizzard Sweeps a Wide Area, and Causes Much Damage.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A flurry of wet snow, melting as it fell, began here this morning, and at noon it continues with increasing severity. The signal service weather map for the day shows Chicago at the center of an extremely wide area of a low barometer, extending in an irregular circle from Omaha to New York, and the northern shore of Lake Superior to Knoxville, Tenn. The barometer here marks 28.96 inches, the lowest on record for this point. The temperature here is 34 degrees, light wind. Snowing or raining throughout the area of low barometer. Telegraphic communication is almost paralyzed. A cold wave with blizzard accompaniment is developed in Montana and Dakota. It is expected here within twenty-four hours.

IN WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Advices from many points in northern Wisconsin and Michigan report to-day that the storm was of great severity. Railroads in many sections were badly blocked by drifted snow. Lumbermen in Wisconsin, however, are greatly pleased.

A MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGES.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—The damage by the sleet storm between here and Toronto will not be much less than a million dollars. The wires are down, and forest trees are uprooted throughout the whole region.

A STORMY DAY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

But Many Visitors Pay Their Respects to General Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—This is the stormiest and coldest day of the winter. Snow began falling at daybreak, and with a heavy wind continued throughout the greater part of the day. In spite of the weather, however, there were many callers at the Harrison residence. One of the first was General George B. Williams, of Washington, who has charge of the inaugural ball. He came to talk over the details of the occasion. There will be no serious deviation from the procedure followed at previous inaugural balls.

Among other visitors was Judge R. L. Berkshire, of West Virginia, who enjoys the distinction of having named the republican ticket nearly sixty days prior to the Chicago convention. The judge claims his visit was a social one.

Colonel Henry Cooper, Judge John A. Williams and Judge Lafayette Grego, of Arkansas, came to present for General Harrison's consideration the name of Powell Clayton for a cabinet position, and it is believed they are the first delegates to bring the unanimous recommendation and support of all the leading republicans in their state in behalf of their candidate. They also bring indorsements signed by Col. R. G. Cerns, of St. Louis, M. W. Cooper, of Gervais, member of the national republican committee, Col. L. E. Fishell of Tyler, Texas, and several prominent Kansas men. Clayton is being pressed for the war portfolio.

HAYES FOR THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is rumored here that Ex-President Hayes may possibly be one of the appointees in the new cabinet.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The West Virginia Circuit Court Rules The Election Contest.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 9.—In the circuit court this morning Judge Guthrie quashed the rule against the county court to show cause why it should not be fined and attached for contempt in forwarding certificates of election in this county for governor and congressman, in violation of an injunction granted by Judge McGinnis of the Cabell circuit court. It also dismissed the injunction and certiorari heretofore awarded at the instance of Judge Fleming and Mr. Alberson. This is a victory for republicans and gives Goff and McGinnis a clear plurality on the face of the returns for governor and congressman. Both are republicans.

ANOTHER CASHIER GONE WRONG.

A Northwestern Railroad Employe Absconds with $14,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Harry D. Scholl, assistant cashier in the paymaster's office of the Northwestern railroad, has disappeared with $11,500 of the company's funds, and $2500 belonging to the Clerks' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, of which he was treasurer. He went in good society, and it is supposed his expenses overran his salary.

It is now said that young Scholl's defalcation may reach $50,000. Three days elapsed from the time of the theft till its discovery, and it is believed that the defaulter has made good his escape.

SPORTING NOTES.

Gaudaur Challenges O'Connor to Row a Three-Mile Race for $1000.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Jake Gaudair, the oarsman, has issued a challenge to William O'Connor, of Toronto, to row three miles for $1000 and the championship of America; the race is to take place at New Orleans, Galveston or San Francisco, about March 15.

Ladies who value a refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. Produces a soft and beautiful skin.

PITTSBURG SUFFERS.

The Cyclone Strikes in the Business Part of Town.

MANY MEN KILLED AND INJURED.

A Large and Uncompleted Building Sent Crashing to the Ground.

SURROUNDING HOUSES WRECKED.

It is Thought That the Death List Will Reach Fifteen or Twenty—Many of the Victims Are Still Buried in the Debris.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—A terrific storm of wind and hail, the worst known for years, swept over the city shortly after noon today, carrying with it death and destruction. The storm formed with a suddenness that was overwhelming, and as the wind, accompanied by hail and torrents of rain, swept along the streets, pedestrians were buried before it and barely escaped being crushed under vehicles passing along the thoroughfares.

Suddenly in the center of the city, there was a terrible crash, and a few minutes later the central fire alarm sounded a call from the box on the corner of Diamond and Wood streets. Hundreds of people hurried to the scene, when it was found that the cyclone had caught a new building on Diamond street owned by C. L. Willey, and hurled it to the earth, covering up two scores of mangled human bodies.

The building was in course of erection. It was 40x80 feet in dimensions, and was seven stories high. The front of the building had not yet been put in, and the wind seemed to enter the high shell from the open end. The high walls of brick and undried mortar parted, one falling each way, partly wrecking nearly a dozen surrounding buildings.

The main fore of the crashing building was thrown against Weldin & Co.'s book store, and Fred Steinmeyer's barber shop, at No. 41 Wood street. The rear end of Weldin's store was crushed in, and the front of the building was forced out into Wood street. The barber shop was completely demolished.

A leather store next to the Willey building, occupied by W. H. Thomas, was also totally wrecked.

The rear end of H. Watt & Co.'s book store was crushed in, while some of the falling structure struck Joseph Richbaum's building, fronting on Fifth avenue, breaking windows and injuring a number of employes.

A portion of the wall of a millinery store next to Thomas's store caved in, and windows and doors in a number of surrounding buildings were broken.

The building of Rea Bros. & Co., stock brokers, on the corner of Diamond and Wood streets, was partly wrecked, and the occupants barely escaped.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Within five minutes after the collapse of the building the streets were filled with an excited crowd, notwithstanding the fact that rain and hail were pouring down in a perfect deluge.

On the arrival of the firemen the work of rescue was begun. Ladders were run up to the second and third stories of the Weldin building, and the first one taken out was a young lady employe of a type writer, who, fortunately, had escaped serious injury.

At the time of the disaster about twenty-five men were at work on the building, and not one escaped injury.

In the barber shop, next door, seven men were imprisoned, while half a dozen more were buried beneath the debris of the Weldin building.

The hospitals were notified, and a short time later the clang of ambulance bells and patrol wagons was heard. The contractors had twenty-five wagons and carts on the scene inside of an hour, and private expressmen went with their wagons and lent their aid in helping rescue victims.

Meantime the crowd continued to increase until finally it was found necessary to call out the police and have the streets cleared for a square both ways. The streets were roped in, and no one was allowed about the ruins but those assisting in the work of rescue.

The work was continued all the afternoon, and about 10 o'clock to-night a number of persons are known to be still underneath the debris. Up to that hour forty mangled and bruised bodies had been taken from the ruins. Some were dead, others were dying, and many were fatally injured.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

From the best information obtainable, eight were killed outright or died in a short time and twenty-five others were injured. The length of the list of dead will be greatly increased before morning.

Of the eight, killed only two have been identified so far. One was a little girl named McGlone, who was walking along the street with her brother when the building fell, and the two were buried in the wreck. The little girl was killed instantly, and her brother was fatally wounded. The body of George Kirsch, a barber, was found in the ruins of the barber shop.

Five unknown men and one boy are now at the morgue awaiting identification.

Dr. J. L. Reem, a prominent physician of Allegheny, was in Weldin's at the time, and is still missing. It is feared he is dead.

Following is a list of the wounded rescued up to 10 o'clock to-night, seriously injured—Daniel Courtney, Eugene E. Davis, Charles H. Potticard, Weldon S. Mason, Alec. Carte, John Odout, Bernard O'Conner, Frank D. Assett, Thomas Lemon, Alfred Lambert, Wumire Ardie, James Watt, Michael Ryan, John Donnelly, Henry Faulkner, Thomas McKee, Oscar E. Smith, Elmer McGown, Martin Halloran, George Mason, William Springer, William Barker, John Gordan, Morris Vine, Owen Donnelly, George Tarishler, W. W. McCole, Samuel Brown, George Scott, George Lewis, J. E. Melvin, Gus Messmer, Barney Cooley, Samuel Stringer, Willie McGlone. It is impossible to say yet how many of them will die, but is believed that a majority of them will be unable to survive their wounds.

Rev. Father Canevin, who was helping to rescue the victims, narrowly escaped being killed by a falling wall.

It is also impossible to-night to give a reliable estimate of the property damage, but it will probably be $75,000 or $100,000.

MORE DESTRUCTION.

In the immediate vicinity of the wrecked building the cyclone wrought terrible damage, and in other parts of the city and out along the railroads centering here. A portion of the foundry of McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., on Thirteenth street, was wrecked, as was also a house in Allegheny.

At Wells station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, a large brick building owned by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, was

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partly demolished, and at Wilmerding, Pa., a coal tipple was wrecked.

At McKeesport houses were unroofed, trees blown down and windows smashed. Three houses in course of erection were blown to pieces.

On the river a number of boats were torn from their moorings and cast about like corks, but they were secured before much damage was done.

The velocity of the wind was fifty miles an hour, the highest record for years. It is still blowing hard to-night, but is growing colder, and the weather is clearing.

THE DEATH LIST.

The list of the dead identified up to 11 o'clock was as follows: Samuel Stringer, aged 16 years, painter; Thomas Jones, bricklayer; Charles Fritch, aged 16 years; George Mason, carpenter; a colored boy named Tarigo, bootblack; George Kirsch, barber, aged 13 years. The little girl named McGlone is not dead, as previously stated, but in a serious condition. The remains of one man have not yet been identified.

The inspector of police stated at a late hour to-night that he was of the opinion that from fifteen to twenty persons are yet in the ruins, and would not be surprised if the death list should be increased to fifteen or twenty.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

Up to midnight no more victims had been rescued. At 6:45 o'clock this evening the voice of a boy named Goltman was heard, but the rescuers could not locate him. He said he was all right, if they could get at him. At 12 o'clock, however, he had not been reached, and no sound could be heard. It is feared he died of exhaustion.

The body of a colored boy was taken out of the ruins about 11 o'clock. He was terribly crushed and his entrails were protruding.

A number of narrow escapes were reported. Seven men were thrown from the second story to the ground and escaped with slight injuries.

It is learned that the factory of Boutreger & Company, in the seventeenth ward, was blown down during the storm and a man named Lines killed.

GOVERNOR WATERMAN'S MESSAGE.

It Declares That the People of California Are Opposed to Division.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 9.—Governor Waterman presented his biennial message to the legislature to-day. The need of new registration and election laws is pointed out, and the legislature is asked to make a thorough investigation of the subject. The governor recommends a constitutional amendment restricting the power of the legislature to create debts. On the subject of state division, the governor declares that the people of California are opposed to such a desecration, and will not permit so great a wrong. The message was ordered printed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 9.—When the assembly reconvened, the committee on rules presented a report, 1000 copies of which were ordered printed.

Bank of San Francisco offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a clerk for the San Francisco delegation; the motion prevailed.

McCarthy offered a resolution authorizing the secretary of state to furnish to accredited members of the press $10 worth of stationery each. On motion of Brierly, the matter was made a special order for to-morrow afternoon.

Private Secretary Boruck appeared and announced two messages from the governor. One of these called attention to the fact that Mr. Boruck is the governor's private secretary, and would deliver to the assembly whatever message the governor would make. The other was the governor's biennial message.

On motion of Matthews, 1000 copies of the latter document were ordered printed, and at 2:45 the assembly adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

In the senate nothing of interest transpired during the afternoon further than the receipt of the governor's message, the reading of which was postponed until to-morrow.

THE WILL OF A VISIONARY.

Great Things Which He Expects to Have Done 150 Years Hence.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Thomas L. Nesmith, father-in-law of Lieutenant A. W. Greely of Arctic fame, died recently, leaving a large amount of property here. His will was presented for probate yesterday. After bequeathing a large amount to his family, he leaves to C. S. Hubbell, George M. Dennis and Aaron Early, of this city, $5000 in trust, to be put at interest for one hundred and fifty years, at the end of which time the principal and interest is to be applied as follows: Eight-ninths for the establishment of a college to be called Nesmith Lyceum; the other ninth to be used in erecting dwelling houses to be leased to the poor of San Diego at low rates.

The will further provides that $60 be put at interest for 150 years, at the end of which time the principal and interest are to be combined and loaned for ever. One-half of the interest is to be applied to the establishment of an art school bearing the donor's name, one-fourth for establishing a library, and the other fourth to be applied in keeping the streets in order, planting trees along the streets and roads, building water troughs, etc.

The parish of St. Pauls gets $500 as an endowment fund, to be kept at interest forever. Nine hundred dollars is left for the founding, in 150 years, of a college to be known as Nesmith Institute, to be located on some now unknown town of the United States. The will also provides for several other similar institutions.

Henrietta Nesmith Greely of Washington, D. C. Loring G. Nesmith, of San Jose, and D. Cleveland, of this city, are named as executors.

UNSETTLED ESTATES.

The Contest by Captain Starr's Illegitimate Son—Sarah Hansen's Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The estate of Captain Lewis M. Starr is now ready for distribution, but the matter of the contest by the young man in Oregon, who claims a portion of the estate, alleging that he is an illegitimate son of the deceased, is not settled. This matter came up before Judge Gibson in Oakland on a demurrer interposed by the legatees under the will yesterday, and was argued at length. Further action has been continued. The case is a very important one and much interest is taken in the contest.

Public Administrator James Stanley has asked the superior court of Alameda county to grant him letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Hansen, alias Sarah Ackley, deceased. The estate is valued at $4600, of which $190 is personal and the remainder is a lot and improvements in East Oakland. He alleges that the only heir, so far as known, is a daughter, Mrs. Petitt, aged about 33, who is somewhere in Oregon.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

The Firm Makes a Satisfactory Settlement with Its Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The firm of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., commission merchants, which suspended some months ago, has made a satisfactory settlement with its creditors. The exact terms of the settlement are not given. Mr. Coleman will retire from active business life and the commercial portion of the business of the late firm be continued by the Johnson Lock Mercantile Company, which succeeds to the firm of Wm. T. Coleman & Co. as agents for a large number of Eastern and foreign manufacturers.

DRANK HIMSELF TO DEATH.

The Remarkable Suicide of an Unknown Man in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—An unknown man drank himself to death in a Sacramento street groggery last night. He entered the place, and without any apparent bravado deliberately set to work to drink every thing in the house. He drank half a dozen bottles of various kinds of wine, and then tackled whisky, and finally wound up with six glasses of beer. Another glass was ordered and furnished, but before he could raise it to his lips he fell to the floor insensible.

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

A Maiden of Forty-five Fair Summers Takes Her Own Life.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8.—Miss Martha McCathron, aged 45, committed suicide to-day by taking strychnine. The cause is said to be disappointment in love. She bequeaths her entire estate, valued at $30,000, to a well-known Christian adventist here.

Purchase your hotels and reserve your sleeping car accommodations at No. 2 Washington Street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

A Difference of Opinion on the Tariff Bill.

COAL MUST HAVE PROTECTION.

Gorman and Voorhees Dissent From the Free Trade Utterances of Vest—Another Deadlock in the House—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The house amendments to the Nicaragua canal bill were non-concurred in, and Sherman, Edmunds and Morgan were appointed conferrees.

The senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on Vance's amendment, that the duty on no article in the schedule of flax, hemp and jute, shall exceed 50 per cent. advalorem. The amendment was rejected.

The schedule of wool and manufactures of wool was, at the request of Allison, held over informally, and the schedule of plain and fancy silk goods was taken up.

Vest interrupted the reading of paragraph 475, relating to velvets and plushes, including ribbons, and asked whether that was the item involved in the suit between John Wanamaker and the government. He said Wanamaker's contention was that ribbons came in under another clause, in regard to trimmings for bonnets, which paid less duty. He saw by to-day's papers that the suit had been decided in favor of Wanamaker, and that an appeal had been taken to the supreme court. He had also seen it stated that Wanamaker was manufacturing such goods in Berlin, although he was one of the most distinguished advocates of American labor and American workmen.

Aldrich stated that the suit referred to was in reference to the proper construction of paragraph 44, in schedule J of the existing law. The defect in the existing law was radically cured by the substitute.

On motion of Aldrich, paragraph 375 was amended by striking out the words: "Weighing not less than one ounce nor more than eight ounces per square yard," and paragraph 377, relating to laces and embroideries, was amended by adding the words "including knit goods."

No further amendment was offered to the silk schedule, and then schedule M (books, papers, etc.,) was reached. Various amendments were offered and rejected, and then schedule N (sundries) was reached.

On motion of Allison, paragraph 390 (buttons, forms, lastings, etc.,) was amended by striking out the words "silk twist."

A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

Vest moved to amend paragraph 303, taxing coal (bituminous and shale) 75 cents per ton, by making it free. He argued that coal, as well as lumber, should be free.

Faulkner argued against the amendment, and said that in opposing it he stood on solid democratic ground.

Gorman also opposed the amendment. He argued in behalf of the bituminous coal interests east of the Alleghenies, and said the time would never come in the hill of states bordering on the Potomac, prospering now as no other three states in the Union in manufacturing interests, when they would run pell-mell into free trade. He hoped before the senate got through with consideration of this matter that the senators would rise above party and would care for the great interests of the country which were depending upon this legislation to an extent that he feared the senator from Missouri did not entirely realize.

Vest replied to Gorman and said that a democrat who flinched now from the principles of the party on this subject of the tariff gave up his flag and could not justify himself before the country. The democrats had to stand by their position in the last canvass, whether they were willing to do it or not. No democrat should go back upon the principle that no more taxes should be collected from the people than were necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered.

Voorhees also opposed the amendment. Other senators could do as they chose, but he would stand by the authorized declaration of his party. Finally Vest's amendment was rejected—yeas 11, nays 33.

On motion of Allison, paragraph 393 was amended by adding to it "coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, 30 cents per ton.

Vest moved to remove the duty on card clothing manufactured from tempered steel (paragraph 891) from 45 to 60 per cent. per square foot; agreed to.

Brown offered an amendment increasing from 25 to 40 per cent. the duty on jewelry not otherwise provided for; agreed to. Adjourned.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK.

Weaver, of Iowa, Trying to Force Action on the Oklahoma Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—That Weaver, of Iowa, is earnest in his intention to do all in his power to prevent the house from accomplishing any business until it has finally acted upon the Oklahoma bill was demonstrated this morning. Immediately after prayer Weaver called the speaker's attention to the rule which directs that officer, after calling the house to order, to cause, upon the appearance of a quorum, the reading of the journal of the last day's sitting. He raised a point of order that the journal could not be read until it was apparent that a quorum was in attendance. The speaker sustained the point, and directed the clerk to call the roll. Filibustering continued until 3:30 P. M., when the house adjourned.

UTAH'S ADMISSION.

Governor West Gives Reasons Why the Territory Should Not Come In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—C. C. W. West, appointed governor of Utah by President Cleveland, arrived in Washington Sunday night. He intends to appear before the house committee on territories Wednesday to oppose the admission of Utah as a state. This sentiment, he says, is shared by nearly every Gentile in the territory. West places his objection on the broad ground that Mormons are unfitted to exercise the rights of citizenship. Governor West said: "To give these people sovereign rights, as proposed, would be to place every non-Mormon in Utah completely at their mercy. Under the territorial form of government we are protected by congress and the executive. Confer the right of statehood upon Utah and the Mormons would frame a constitution and laws so unjust and arbitrary in their character that an outsider could not live among them. Hence I say all non-Mormons in the territory, without regard to parties, oppose the proposition of statehood."

"What do you propose as a substitute?"

"I favor leaving it a territory, but so amending the law as to abridge the power of the church. A territorial commission acting in conjunction with the governor, which would control all appointments, would answer our purpose exactly. Utah would enter upon an era of prosperity such as no other territory has ever known."

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

Claus Spreckels Before the Senate Committee on Finance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—This morning Claus Spreckels made a statement before the senate committee of finance, concerning his experiments in the manufacture of beet sugar in California, intended as an argument against the proposed reduction of duty on sugar and the substitution therefor of a bounty of 1 cent a pound.

During the hearing it was intimated that the committee would insert in the bill a provision, making the bounty of one cent a pound operative until the year 1890.

WAR VESSELS IN DEMAND.

A Belief That Two More Ships Will Be Sent to Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The secretary of the navy has issued peremptory orders to hasten the work of preparing the United States ships Atlanta, Vandalia and Mohican for sea. It is reported that the last two named will be sent to Samoa to reinforce the Nipsic.

AGAINST THE SUGAR TRUST.

The New York Supreme Court Decides That a Charter Must be Forfeited.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The supreme court to-day rendered a decision against the sugar trust. The suit was brought by the state against the North River Sugar Refinery Company to forfeit its charter, on the ground that it virtually passed out of existence by selling all the stock to the sugar trust, and closing up its works.

The action was begun by Attorney-General Tabor for forfeiture and dissolution of the charter of the North River Sugar Refinery Company, on the ground that it had exceeded its powers and franchises in becoming a member of the sugar trust.

Judge Barrett's opinion is most exhaustive, and probably the most important ever written upon the subject of trusts and monopolies. The judge summoned the counsel of both sides before him, and a jury, whose duty it was to merely formally render a verdict in accordance with the decision of the court. Defendant's counsel took exception to the ruling. Judge Barrett says:

It does not require the astute mind that prepared this most original instrument to perceive that an exaggeration of partnership, with the dangers resulting from death and the effect of individual power, could never effect a safe and permanent cohesion. Accordingly we find as one of the first provisions of the deed, and the base of the so-called trust, a condition in substance that the partnerships shall all be turned into corporations. This, in fact, was done, and thus several of these corporations were organized for the express purpose of receiving various shares of capital stock through with the combination was to be formed. Partners took on the corporation garb, became shareholders, and as such fitted themselves to enter the combination within the terms of the deed."

The judge further says: "It will be seen that dividends are not to be declared or distributed upon the aggregate capital stock of the corporations, which is to be turned over to and held by trustees, but upon trust certificates. Thus we have a series of corporations existing and transacting business under forms of law without real membership or genuinely qualified direction—mere abstract fragments of statutory creation. Every share of stock has been practically surrendered, and vital membership resigned."

SCOPE OF THE TRUST.

Speaking of the scope of the combination, the judge said: "But they did not stop there. Provision is made for the gathering in of every other existing refinery, and in fact four others have joined the combination since the deed was signed by the original partnership corporations, and evidence shows that in this country but five sugar refineries of the character in question remain outside of the combination."

The judge discussed at length the legal question, "Was this a combination of corporations, or merely a combination of stockholders," and decides that it was a corporate combination, and says: "This combination having asked and accepted the factor of the law, it cannon complain that is taken to task for grossly offending its letter and spirit. Fortunately the law is able to protect itself against abuse of the privileges which it grants, and while further legislation, both preventive and disciplinary, might be advisable, yet there is existing plain law and plain sense enough to deal with corporate abuses like the present abuses, which, if allowed to thrive and become general, must inevitably lead to oppression of the people, and ultimately to subversion of their political rights."

The judge says in conclusion: "It would quite unnecessarily belittle the discussion of this momentous question to consider minor charges presented by the people. The judgment should rest upon a broad and main issue. There it rests with a sense of fitting proportion, and there it should be left."

After the decision was rendered, the single juror who served on the case, gave a verdict for plaintiff, by direction.

A CRUEL PASTOR.

How He Punished an Offending Member of His Church.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Rev. Father Pyplatz, of the Polish church here, is charged with extreme cruelty to his parishioners. An unmarried member of his church recently became a mother. To expiate this offense, on her arrival at church her hands were bound behind her. She was then wound from head to foot in crape, and laid face downward on the floor. Some boys stood beside her, and as each person came into the church they called attention to the culprit by shouting, "Pray for the penitent!" This humiliating position was maintained from 8 A. M. till 12 M. Pyplatz will probably be removed from the parish.

THE STOLEN MAILING LIST.

The "Voice" Will Prosecute Quay, Clarkson and Dudley.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The prohibition organ, the *Voice*, publishes a confession of the employe who stole the mailing list of the paper during the presidential campaign; also that of his accomplice, who was the principal agent, and who sold it to the republican party, through Quay and Clarkson, who paid $250 for it. The publishers of the *Voice* declare their intention of prosecuting Quay, Clarkson and Dudley, of the republican national committee, for alleged buying of the *Voice's* stolen mailing list, knowing it was stolen property.

NEWS FROM MINNESOTA.

Seventh Annual Convention of International Plasterers.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9.—The seventh annual convention of the International Plasterers' Union met here this morning. Delegates from all parts of the United States are present, and some from Canada are expected to arrive to-day.

In joint convention this morning the legislature heard the final and inaugural message of the outgoing and incoming governors, and Governor M. R. Merriam was duly installed in office.

FIRE IN A STEAMER'S HOLD.

The Cargo Being of Cotton and Petroleum Creates Great Excitement.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The steamer Egypt arrived to-day with fire in her cargo of cotton. The fire was apparently extinguished at noon, but at 6 o'clock in the evening the steerage again became full of smoke and a panic ensued among the passengers, which was increased when it became known that barrels of petroleum were stored under the cotton. The fire was extinguished by midnight. Considerable damage was done.

FIGHTING ALL NIGHT.

The Battle Between the Light Weights Still Undecided.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—In the fight between George Mullholand, the lightweight champion of Australia, and Billy Mahon, the lightweight champion of the Pacific coast, seventy-three rounds have been fought at this hour, 2:40 A. M. There are little prospects of a conclusion before late this morning. Mulholland seems to have the advantage.

THE AMEER ASSASSINATED.

Swift Justice Overtakes the Sepoy Who Made the Attempt.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.—Advices have been received from Afghanistan, to the effect that during a parade of troops at Maxaricharif on December 2, a sepoy of the infantry fired at the ameer but missed him. He was executed on the spot.

CABLE NOTES.

The Samoan Question.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The report presented to the American congress to the effect that Samoa was not valuable enough to Americans to justify a dispute with other powers, has produced a very favorable impression here. It is rumored that reinforcements are to be sent to Samoa.

More Evictions in County Donegal.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—Twenty armed moonlighters visited the tenants on the Kenmare estates last night and warned them to stack to the plan of campaign. Evictions at Falcanagh, County Donegal, were resumed to-day. Resistance was offered and a number of persons imprisoned.

The Skating Contest at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—In the skating contest for the amateur championship of the world Von Paulsirin, the Russian champion, won, to-day, the one-mile race in 2:58⅘. John Donoghue, America's representative, made a mile in 3:00 1-5.

Stanley and Emin Bey.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—In a letter to the *Deutsche Wochenblatt*, Dr. Gussmer says he is positive the Stanley expedition has not been annihilated. He also says he cannot fairly assume that the Mahdi has captured Emin Bey.

The New Italian Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Brussels says: The new Italian loan amounts to six hundred million lire at five per cent interest.

About Shakespeare and Bacon

though a puzzling controversy, has some to over to take positive issue. Shakespeare, your blood purifier, demands your attention. Its tonic and alterative properties remove impurities from the blood.

THE BUDDING STATES.

Delegate Dubois Talks About the Prospects of Idaho.

HE IS OPPOSED TO DIVISION.

Senator Stewart Has a Plan to Give Nevada a Chunk of California—Notes of Especial Interest to the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Regarding Idaho's prospect of admission as a state, Delegate Dubois says:

"Representative Springer, chairman of the committee on territories, has introduced a bill for the admission of Arizona and Idaho, which provides that a constitutional convention shall be held in each territory in January, 1889, and that the constitutions then formed shall be voted upon by the people in November, 1889, after which the constitutions, if ratified by the territories, shall be accepted or rejected by congress, before the territories can come into the union. Wyoming will be added to the other states in the bill. Senators Teller, Mitchell and Stewart are earnestly advocating its passage in the senate. There is no sentiment to speak of in favor of admitting Utah."

"I see that at a meeting recently held at Ellensburg in Washington territory, it was resolved to urge admission of the territory with five northern counties of Idaho attached. What does this mean?"

"It probably means that the citizens of Washington think that she is not rich enough in resources and population to be admitted with its present boundaries. In this I think the people of that territory make a great mistake. It is generally considered that Washington territory is now fitted for statehood, and it is unwise in them to make as a demand what may defeat their admission. I do not blame them in trying to grasp North Idaho, as I regard it the richest portion of the entire Northwest, compared with any other of equal area. This effort on the part of Washington has had the effect of antagonizing a great many members."

"What sentiment is there in Idaho in favor of annexation?"

"Absolutely none to speak of. I am and have always been a pronounced opponent of this selfish and unwarranted scheme of our neighbors; and I carried North Idaho at the last election. What little sentiment there was before election, as represented by the vote for Judge Buck, has died out now, and statehood for undivided Idaho is imminent."

SENATOR STEWART'S PLAN.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, now wants California to cede to Nevada a portion of the Northwestern part of the state, which he claims naturally belongs to Nevada, and was originally proposed by congress to be a part of the territory of Nevada. He says: "If California would consent to cede to Nevada that portion of the state east of the summit of the Sierra Nevadas it would be of immense advantage to the people in the ceded territory, and also to the people of Nevada. The business of all the people of California on the eastern side of the Sierras is connected with Nevada so as to make the people of this section of California and Nevada practically one. There is another consideration which makes annexation desirable. The streams from the east side of the Sierra Nevadas nearly all pass through a portion of California into Nevada. These streams must be utilized for irrigation, and the question of jurisdiction in regulating the use of the water is becoming very embarrassing, and unless this difficulty can be reconciled much water will be wasted and vast tracts of land now available for settlement by irrigation will remain deserts. If California could be induced to consent to annexation of this territory to Nevada it would greatly increase the resources of Nevada, help to maintain her state government, and relieve her of the reproach of inadequate population for representation to congress. Nevada now is tributary to California, and always will be, and it is greatly for the interests of the latter state to develop the resources of Nevada. I have thought, and still think, that union between Southern Idaho and Nevada would be beneficial to both sections."

PENSIONS, PATENTS, POSTOFFICES.

The Case of Oren Holmes, of Clackamas County.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Mitchell has presented to the senate the petition of Oren Holmes, of Clackamas county, Or., praying for a pension of $25 per month for injuries received in the war of the rebellion. Senator Mitchell has also introduced a bill, which has been referred to the committee on pensions, directing that the secretary of the interior be authorized to place the name of Oren Holmes on the pension roll of the government.

A patent has been granted to Joseph Albens, of Wells, Or., for a gate.

Postmasters have been granted as follows: Oregon—John Calvin, Marchland. Washington territory, increase—John Seibert, Kalama; reissue—William O. Chambers, Pullman.

A postoffice has been established at King, Garfield county, W. T.

William Long has been appointed postmaster at Hope, Kootenai county, Idaho, in place of Frank T. Abbott, who has resigned. William W. Chessman has been commissioned postmaster at Peoria, Or.

The Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The interstate commerce commission left for New York this morning, to confer with the committee appointed at the railroad presidents' meeting yesterday.

Refused to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Lewis McMullin, appraiser at New York, was requested to resign, but he refused, and the president therefore directed his removal.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

San Francisco Market Review.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The list of failures last week was considerably greater than in the corresponding week of last year, numbering thirty-four. There were frequent fluctuations in produce, generally toward lower prices. Trade on the whole was dull.

Wheat is firm, more so, perhaps, than the condition of affairs abroad warrant. Good wheat, favorably located at side water points, is by no means abundant.

Flour was marked down during the week.

Oats are getting worse and worse. The supply in Oregon and Washington territory would appear inexhaustible, judging from the enormous shipments from those sources to this market, which has been stuffed for several weeks. Holders are doing their best to keep prices up, but all kinds are lower than last week.

Butter continued on its downward course, and very top, choice, fresh roll is now 26c, with few sales at this figure. In consequence of this unusual cheapening of fresh butter, pickled roll and firkin are badly demoralized. Dealers and dairymen who held on to their pickled butter too long this season are now losers.

Cheese shows little change.

Hops continue neglected and lifeless.

Wool opens this year buoyant and in demand, but quiet, as stocks are too limited to offer any assortment to purchasers.

The live stock market continues in good shape for sellers. Strictly No. 1 cattle are in light supply, and firm at good prices. Receipts of hogs are too light for the demand, and prices have advanced a fraction. Fat mutton is in better supply, though not yet abundant.

Canned salmon is dull and nomina, as stocks are cleared out of first hands, and those in second hands are very firmly held.

Canned fruits are dull and unchanged.

Cured meats are LOT very active, and the high price of hogs here is attracting liberal shipments of hams, lard and bacon from Western packing points, and prices for these articles have declined all around in consequence.

Coal shows no change. Supplies are ample and previous prices rule.

Death of an Old Whaling Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The death of Captain F. A. Barker, master of the whaling bark Rosario, was posted at the Merchants' exchange to-day. Captain Barker was an old shipmaster, and had been long in the whaling service. He was in the Arctic with his vessel last season. The cause of his death is unknown.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Dudley H. Haskell, the veteran town-site agent of the Southern Pacific, in speaking about the work done by him, said to-day: "During the past year I have not laid out any towns, but I expect I shall be very busy in 1889. The company contemplates founding several towns between Montague and Portland. The last town that has been laid out is Montague.

S. W. Eccles has taken charge of the freight department of the Union Pacific.

Charles Mason, for twenty-four years British vice-consul at San Francisco, died at his residence in Sausalito last evening from paralysis and other causes.

Grand Consistory of the Scottish Rite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The grand consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite of Free Masonry met this afternoon in the Masonic temple, Grand Master T. H. Goodman in the chair. The grand master and other grand officers presented their reports, which were received and referred. Applications of nine candidates for the thirty-second degree were received, and four applications for affiliation. The candidates were elected. The election of officers for the ensuing year was made a special order of business for to-morrow morning.

Will Be Tried at Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Judge Hoffman this morning ordered Julius Taverne, recently arrested for sending obscene letters through the mails to Mrs. Jeannette de Baere, into the custody of the United States marshal, for the purpose of being taken to Chicago, from which place the letters were sent. Judge Hoffman found that the offense was committed out of his jurisdiction, and he will have to be tried before the district court of Illinois.

A Fine School House Burned.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—The school house at Inglewood, a few miles from this city, burned to-day. Loss, $8000, insurance $6000. It is supposed to be incendiary, as traces of petroleum were found.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Arrived—Bark General Butler, Port Ludlow.

Cleared—Steamer Oregon, Portland; steamer Umpire, Nanaimo.

Arrival of Chief Arthur.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the United States, reached here from the East to-day.

Corn Palace Train in the Inaugural.

SIOUX CITY, Jan. 9.—The corn palace train to the inaugural is now a fixed fact. The committee on transportation has arranged for a train to Washington, and secured storage room for the train on the track during its stay in the capital.

La Blanche to Fight Ed. Smith.

DENVER, Jan. 9.—Articles were signed here to-night for a fight between La Blanche and Ed. Smith, the middle weight champion of the West. The mill is to come off February 20. It will be catch weights and for a thousand a side.

A Pardon Wanted for Anarchists.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor met this forenoon and appointed a committee of three to call upon Gov. Fifer and ask him to pardon the three anarchists now in the state penitentiary.

A Mine Foreman Killed.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 9.—Robert Graham, foreman of the Dunkin mine, was killed to-day by a ton of ore falling on him while surveying in a drift. Manager Schumaker and Surveyor Thielan also narrowly escaped death.

Secretary Vilas to Decide.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Ty., Jan. 9.—The contending factions for the governorship of the Chickasaw nation have agreed to submit their claims for arbitration to Secretary Vilas and abide by his decision.

Unanimous for Senator Plumb.

TOPEKA, Kan., January 9.—At the republican caucus to-night it was unanimously agreed to re-elect Senator Plumb.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Tide Flats Are Decided to be State Lands.

A FATAL HUNTING ACCIDENT.

An Old Sailor Drowned—A Soldier Shot in a Dive—A Murderer Hanged in British Columbia—Personal and General.

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan. 9.—Register Baird, of the land office, to-day rendered a decision in the case of Frank Burns, jr., of Baltimore, who on Saturday attempted to file upon 120 acres of tide land in the harbor, basing his application upon what is known as Valentine scrip. The register denies the application, on the ground that tide flats are not government land, but are held by the United States simply as trustee for the future state of Washington. Valentine scrip warrants were issued by congress in 1872 for 13,316 acres of land, in lieu of a grant of land in California which had been vested in Thomas B. Valentine by the Mexican government, and of which he was afterwards deprived by the foundation of the city of Petaluma on the site. The scrip was issued for lieu land, to be taken up on any part of the government's domain not previously occupied or reserved. The case will undoubtedly be carried to higher tribunals, and its ultimate decision will have an important bearing upon the status of tide flats in the territory, which are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"PERILS OF COEUR D'ALENE."

They "Put Their Trust in Dollinger, and He Did Pull Them Through."

SPOKANE FALLS, Jan. 9.—Monday will be remembered as a decidedly unlucky day in the history of the Coeur d'Alene Railway & Navigation Company, and to passengers who came down on the train from Wardner to Mission, and from there to Coeur d'Alene City by boat, the experience was one that they will never forget. It was a day and night of terror. The story is best told in the words of J. R. Marks, one of the passengers, who was seen by a reporter after he arrived to-day, and who said:

"After we started from Wardner our engine ran off the track. Another locomotive was sent for, and I tell you I was glad enough when she finally came in sight. But before she reached us her boilers got out of order, and she, too, was disabled. We felt like a shipwrecked crew that sees a ship coming to the rescue sink within their sight, and all hope gone.

"After delay, and we got started. After we got aboard the steamer Kootenai, to take us across to Coeur d'Alene City, another chapter of accidents was added. Ice on the lake is four inches thick, and we had a hard time making our way through it, as we had two barges loaded with ore in tow.

"It was a dark, dismal night. Large cakes of ice crashed against the sides of the boat, and every now and then there was a dull, heavy sound, made by the barges, that frightened the passengers. Pretty soon we found that it was impossible to tow both barges with safety, and one of them was abandoned on the lake.

"After proceeding several miles the other barge sprung a leak, and as it sunk it gave the steamer a jerk. We were near Sandy Point, about half way across the lake, and first we thought we were aground, or perhaps worse yet, sinking. The captain of the boat acted promptly and quickly. He knew that the steamer was all right and that the towing of the vessel was caused by the sinking barge. He ordered the ropes cut, and in an instant we were steady on the waters. The sinking barge was soon lost to sight, and we sailed to the end of our journey. We arrived at Coeur d'Alene City twelve hours late—at 6 o'clock in the morning instead of 6 o'clock at night."

The sunken barge was loaded with one hundred tons of ore from the Granite and Sierra Nevada mines, for which the railroad company is liable to the extent of $100 a ton. An effort will be made to raise the barge and save as much as possible. The damage to the locomotives will amount to several thousand dollars. Damage altogether $12,000.

FROM TACOMA.

Court Proceedings—Rails for a New Road —Business Change—Etc.

TACOMA, Jan. 9.—R. F. Radebaugh, when brought before Justice Lawrence to-day on a charge of criminal libel, for publishing certain articles about Harry Morgan, waived examination and gave $1000 bail to appear in the district court. A. S. Hewitt is his bondsman.

C. W. Bushnell was before Justice Lawrence to-day, charged with forging an indorsement to a check for $1 40, given by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, on the Sidney National Bank of Sidney, N. Y., and was held in $600 bonds. The check was made payable to C. W. Bushnell, as rebate on freight. Defendant cashed the check through the Traders' Bank here.

Allen C. Mason has received a telegram that W. H. Kneeland, of Pittsburg, has shipped rails for four miles of the Mason county railroad, from Shelton to Gray's harbor. Six miles are now built. Mason has made arrangements to erect a large sawmill in the outskirts of the city.

In the probate court to-day an inventory of the estate of Augustus B. Olds, deceased, was filed; assets, $15,870. Liabilities, $5662.

A case of smallpox has been discovered on J street. The patient, O. S. Johnson, a negro barber, has been removed to the pest house. It is a bad case of hemorrhagic smallpox. The family and neighbors have been quarantined. This is the only case in the city.

In spite of the fact that congress failed to make an appropriation for the meeting of the legislature Monday next, it is said most of the members will be present at Olympia on Monday and endeavor to organize formally, if there is a quorum, and then adjourn sine die, blessing congress.

Burglars entered the office of Indian Agent Eells on the reservation last night and endeavored to blow open the safe. They failed, and were frightened away by the return of a young man who came in late. There were few valuables in the safe.

D. H. Louderback, vice-president of the Tacoma Milling and Smelting Company, the Ryan smelter, has retired from the company to attend to other interests.

Bank clearances, $56,612.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Murderer Hanged at New Westminster—The Strike at Wilmington.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 9.—Wm. H. Jones, who murdered S. Durrant in June last, was hanged at New Westminster this morning. He claimed he was drunk when he committed the deed. Death was instantaneous.

A rich discovery of gold is reported on Texada island.

The Italian and Bulgarian miners at Wellington have altered their decision to resume work on the company's terms. They now say they will stand by the other miners. A committee appointed by the miners interviewed Mr. Dunsmuir at Victoria this afternoon. Mr. Dunsmuir will not grant their request for an advance of pay. The committee asked if all would be taken back to work. Mr. Dunsmuir answered that all would be taken back but the ringleaders, who will not be taken back under any consideration. The committee returned to Wellington this evening. The miners will hold a meeting to-morrow morning, when the committee will make their report. All is quiet at the mines.

FROM SALEM.

Preliminary Organization of the Salem, Tillamook & Astoria Railway Co.

SALEM, Jan. 9.—Preliminary steps were taken to-day for the organization of the Salem, Tillamook & Astoria Railway company. John G. Wright, president, and L. A. Manning, secretary of the Salem Board of Trade, W. F. Boothby, B. S. Cook and J. W. Maxwell, representative from Tillamook, were named as incorporators. The capital stock is $100,000. It is the same distance from Tillamook to Stayton, by way of Salem, as from Tillamook to Albany. The meeting was attended by the most influential citizens of Salem and surrounding country. Great enthusiasm and determination prevail.

Another brick block, has been decided upon. Hon. A. Bush has brick ordered for a three-story brick building at the corner of Court and Commercial streets, and all the owners but one of property south of his lot for 50 feet have signified a desire to join in erecting a solid block. Mrs. Dalhousie, who owns the intervening lot, upon which a saloon stands, refuses to build or sell, and will prove an obstruction.

The governor has received a request from Oregon commissioners to participate in the centennial celebration at New York on the anniversary of Washington's inauguration, April 30. The governor says he will not make any responsible representation as to his willingness to go.

The Lane County Mining Company has filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, A. N. Peters, S. F. Reed, W. V. Henderson, T. J. Craig, J. F. Reed, Leo Gerhard, John Brown and D. W. Craig. The object, owning and operating mines. Principal office, Eugene City.

Lincoln Sontag, of San Francisco, has been appointed commissioner of deeds.

SHOT IN A DIVE.

A Soldier at Fort Spokane Gets a Dose of Death.

SPOKANE FALLS, Jan. 9.—Word was received in the city to-day by Edward Young, a resident of the Fort Spokane stage, of the shooting of a hurdy gurdy house near the fort. Provost Sergeant Callahan, by Jim Young, keeper of the dive. When Young refused to post Callahan was not expected to live.

The house where the tragedy occurred is one of the worst of the kind in the Northwest, and is a resort for the most depraved characters and dissolute men. As near as can be learned, Callahan, in company with several other soldiers, visited the house Sunday night, and all drank quite freely. Callahan soon got into a dispute with the proprietor over one of the women, and the result was that Callahan threatened to whip Young. Then the latter drew his revolver, and Callahan, who dared Moran to shoot him, called each other vile names. The soldiers who were with Callahan succeeded in getting him to one side, whether to take him away or to try to make peace between the angry men is not known. They were all drunk, however, and it is only known that Callahan was an organized movement to get even with him, and without waiting to see if it was or not, the soldiers left. Callahan also fired several shots at Young, one of Young's aim was more deadly. Callahan was armed with three bullets in his body—one in the head, another in the left arm and another in his right breast. Moran escaped without injury. The wounded man was taken to the post hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Moran was placed under arrest.

EXPERTS ON CHIROGRAPHY.

The Signatures to the $20,000 Bond Unhesitatingly Pronounced Genuine.

Salt Entered in the Case of Dr. Wm. Jones Report of the Viewers of the Holladay Estate—Court Notes.

The trial of the suit of Hallowell & Coburn vs. Phipps et al. was continued in the United States circuit court yesterday, and up to the hour for adjourning the testimony for the plaintiff was not all in.

Mr. Edward Failing was on the witness stand for some time during the afternoon, as an expert in regard to the genuineness of the signatures to the bond. His evidence was to the effect that the signatures were genuine. He was cross-examined and asked to pass an opinion on a number of signatures prepared to test the skill of experts, some being genuine, others forged.

Mr. Max Gumpel, of San Francisco, a well-known expert in handwriting, was then put on the stand. He was an expert in the great Hill-Sharon case, and stated that he was a lithographer by trade, and had made a profession of studying and comparing handwriting, and had been called as an expert in such matters in all the courts of California, hundreds of times, during the past fifteen years.

He was given the bond containing the disputed signatures, and also an admitted signature of each of the signers of the bond, and asked to compare the two and give his opinion as to the genuineness of the signatures in the bond. He said he had examined these papers during the past two days, and, after comparing them, stated that he had no hesitation in pronouncing the signatures on the bond genuine.

He then stated his reasons for arriving at this conclusion, and said it would require a very skillful forger to write the seven names in the bond so exactly like the admitted signatures of the signers. He was shown a letter written by W. F. Owens, and gave his opinion unhesitatingly that Owens could not have forged the names so skillfully.

$60, and $37 50 in cash money. During the time of the unpleasantness existing between Mr. Gerson and his wife, Mr. Summers sided with his sister, but now since Gerson and his wife have again made up, an estrangement has taken place between the defendant Summers and his sister Valeria Gerson. It appears that the end to this family imbroglio is not yet, and some interesting developments may be looked for.

JUSTICE'S COURT.

The civil suit that was brought in Justice Phelps's court yesterday by W. H. Upson, against Steel & Cox, proprietors of the *Daily Hotel and Commercial Advertiser*, for the recovery of $82, was withdrawn shortly after by the plaintiff. The defendants paid the money over without any objection, and declared that Mr. Upson had not made any request of them for the payment of the same. Had he done so, the stipend would have been handed to him at once, and Mr. Upson would have been saved some expense. The bringing of the suit seems to have been a somewhat previous move, to say the least.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

On complaint of D. C. McKercher, Justice Tuttle yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of L. S. Ross, on a charge of larceny by bailee of a lumber wagon and a span of horses. The complaint alleges that some time ago he obtained a bill of sale from the defendant for the above mentioned property for the loan of $110. The defendant has not yet returned the money and refuses to produce the chattels, hence this suit.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The usual batch of drunks and vags benefied the attention of Judge Tanner in the police court yesterday afternoon. The following cases were disposed of:

George Wood, drunk, fined $2; T. M. Smith, Patrick Lynch, and Dan Monahan, same fined $10 each; Charles Bell, same, $5; James Hanley, O. S. Piercy and Andrew Starr, also charged with drunkenness, did not appear, and forfeited $5 each.

John Kane and Wm. Johnson were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery on Wee Sick, a Chinese laundryman, doing business on B street, between Second and Third. Kane pleaded guilty, but Johnson denied his guilt and ascribed his pugilistic actions to an abnormal dread of an excited Celestial. He claimed to be acting in self-defense. The testimony of an eye-witness, however, somewhat discounted the lame defense of Johnson, and the court found both defendants guilty, sentencing each to pay a fine of $10.

Having received this sentence for assault and battery, the two defendants were arraigned on a charge of vagrancy. They were found guilty on this charge also. Kane received an additional sentence of sixty days and Johnson thirty days.

J. P. Donahue, a crippled telegraph operator, who Tuesday demanded a jury trial on a charge of vagrancy, yesterday asked permission of the court to change his plea to guilty. This request was coupled with a prayer for leniency and a promise never to appear in court again if allowed his freedom. Taking into consideration the fact that the defendant is a cripple, the court let him off with a light sentence and imposed a fine of $30.

The case against Wm. Carothers for assault and battery on his wife, Annie Carothers, was dismissed by consent of all parties concerned.

COURT NOTES.

The county court yesterday granted M. G. Butterfield a scholarship in the University of Oregon.

A marriage license was granted yesterday for Edward Franseen and Emile M. Pearson.

Rudolph Moyse, a native of Switzerland, filed his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen yesterday.

Cahs. Anderson and John Ek sued Ed. K. Haselline in the state circuit court yesterday to foreclose two mechanics' liens amounting all told to $24 74.

COURT ROOM BLOTTER.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Hallowell & Coburn vs. Phipps et al.; trial continued.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 1.

Kreniger, Prinz & Co., vs. Geo. Cohn & Bro.; demurrer to complaint sustained and leave given to amend.

J. R. Stoddard vs. Robert Nelson; motion for a new trial denied; ten days allowed to file bill of exceptions.

John Vera vs. Aug. Anderson; judgment on verdict.

Jennie Langford vs. Drs. Henry and Wm. Jones; non suit entered against plaintiff as to defendant Wm. Jones.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2.

William Moss vs. Thomas Moss et al.; motion to make amended complaint more definite and certain argued and submitted; motion to strike out part of amended complaint argued and submitted.

Evelyn B. Durr vs. H. L. Darr; decree entered nunc pro nunc.

Charles Borgenson a native of Sweden admitted to citizenship.

MULTNOMAH'S FINANCES.

Over $2000 in the Treasury, According to Mr. Hachoney's Report.

County Treasurer Hachoney yesterday filed the following report of receipts and disbursements during December:

COUNTY FUND.

Balance on hand December 1	$ 536 60
Received house rent	6 70
Received from Coroner	2 00
Received from H. McBride	14 00
Received from farm produce sold	14 35
Received from farm produce	2 00
Received from trial fees	16 27
Total,	$ 590 88
CREDIT.	
County warrants paid December 31	$ 590 88

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance on hand December 1	$ 2018 66
Received fines	7 35
Total	$ 2021 01

INSTITUTE FUND.

Balance on hand December 1	$ 40 00

SUMMARY.

School fund	2021 01
Institute fund	40 00
Total	$ 2061 01

THE ALBANY-ASTORIA RAILWAY.

The General Feeling and Desire of the Astorians on the Proposed Project.

Reference has already been made in these columns of the fact that an incorporated company of leading and wealthy citizens of Albany, Or., had been organized for the purpose of building a railway from that place to Astoria.

To the telegraphed question from Albany, "What is the feeling of the Astoria and South Coast railway people concerning co-operating with the citizens of Albany in this undertaking?" Mr. J. F. Halloran of the *Astorian*, answers as follows:

ASTORIA, Jan. 8, 1889.

The general feeling and desire of the people of Astoria and Clatsop county is for railroad connection with the Willamette valley. The ultimate object and intent of the Astoria and South Coast Railway Company is to build on to reach such connection. While I am not authorized to speak for the company, I know that the company is favorably disposed to such railroad co-operation. A communication from your Albany company to the board of directors of our Astoria company would doubtless receive prompt and favorable consideration. The company advertises this morning for bids for grading ten miles of track south of Skipanon, heading toward Tillamook.

AN OLD LADY FATALLY BURNED.

She Accidentally Sets Fire to Her Clothing And Meets With a Horrible Death.

A correspondent writing from Goldendale, Washington Territory, on the 5th inst. says:

This community was terribly shocked about 4 P. M. yesterday, the 4th, by the report that the mother of Mrs. B. N. Snover had been burned to death. At once many ran to the residence of Mrs. Snover, and there found the burned and charred remains of the old lady in the yard.

It seems she must have been filling lamps, and got oil upon her clothes, then went to fix the fire, when, instantaneously, her form was enveloped in the flames. She was seen running about the yard, but by the time the nearest neighbors could come to her assistance, she had sank down by a pillar of the verandah and died. The verandah post took fire from her and it required immediate attention to preserve the house. She was alone at the time of the catastrophe.

The deceased was eighty-three years of age last October. Mrs. Sarah Snover by name and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points East. The only dining-car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

PORT FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

What an Oregonian Reporter Saw in Strolling Along the Docks.

Steamer Dolly—Government Barges—Repairs On the Joseph Kellogg—Steamship Danube—Columbia and Oregon—Notes.

The old steamer Dolly is being repaired and remodeled by Mr. G. C. Love at the foot of Jefferson street, and will be quite a new boat when completed. Mr. Love has been at work on the boat for several weeks, and expects to have her ready for a trial trip in about ten days. The hull will be almost entirely new, and will be 45 feet long and 9 feet wide, the Dolly having been but 33 feet in length. The Dolly's boiler will be used in the new boat, but a larger engine has been put in. The latter has a six inch cylinder and an eight inch stroke. The propeller wheel is thirty-four inches in diameter, being two inches larger than those used in the Dolly.

The little craft will present a very attractive appearance, when completed. She will use about a cord and a quarter of wood per day, when in constant use. The boat will be used for jobbing, towing seines, etc., among the fishermen of the Columbia. The entire cost of the remodeling will be about $700, and the new boat will be valued at about $1000. Mr. Love has named his new boat the F. P. Wright, in honor of an aged uncle, residing in Dakota.

Four large government barges are now in process of construction at the shipyard of Pacquet Bros. & Smith, at the foot of Market street. Two of them are nearly completed, and the frame work of the other two have been fitted. One of the barges is now being painted, and will be ready for launching in four or five days, and the second one will be launched four or five days later. The barges are all to be built on the same model, and are of the same dimensions. They will be 120 feet long, 32 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, and will cost in the neighborhood of $6000 each.

The hulls are to be built almost entirely of fir, although Oregon oak will be used for the "nosings" and other finishing work. The latter is a very expensive wood costing from $60 to $70 per thousand. It is found in large quantities in portions of the Willamette valley. The barges are being built for the express purpose of carrying stone for the dykes at the mouth of the Columbia. The government has eight barges now employed in that work, with a tonnage of 300 each. The new barges will each carry 400 tons. Fifty-two men are employed at present at the ship yard; and the scene there is a busy one, the sound of hammers and saws making an incessant, but not unpleasant, din.

The yard is full of lumber, including that already fitted for the two last barges. The new barges are completely sheltered by temporary roofs which are built over them.

The two large steam-boxes which are set up in the yard are brought into frequent requisition in the work, and the new scows have been very thoroughly steamed. They are being built very strongly, and are to be well finished. The firm's pile-driver is being used for scattered work in the vicinity of St. John's, a crew of eight men being employed.

The repairs on the Joseph Kellogg are progressing very rapidly. Her cabin is being finished in a superb manner with rows of brackets ornamented with gold leaf drops. She is being painted within and without and will present an elegant appearance after her completion. No repairs have been done on her before for over a year.

The repairs on the R. R. Thompson are being rapidly pushed at the Willamette Ship Building Company's ways on the East Side, but it is not thought that she will be ready for service again before the 1st of March. Some forty carpenters and twelve machinists are employed on the work of renovation.

The steamer Willamette Chief was inspected yesterday at the Ash-street dock by the local United States officials, Ferguson and McDermott, and was found to be in a perfectly satisfactory condition. She leaves down for Astoria this morning.

The steamship Danube finished discharging her cargo of coal at the D street dock yesterday forenoon, and was removed to the narrow gauge railroad dock, where she is receiving a cargo of flour.

Among the Columbia's freight Tuesday morning for Astoria were 700 cases of salmon from San Francisco. Shipping salmon to Astoria is something new in the commercial world.

The investigation of the recent stranding of the steamship Yaquina Bay, at the entrance of Yaquina harbor, will be held in San Francisco, instead of in this city, as was at first supposed.

The Bonita arrived at Astoria on a recent trip with an inch of ice frozen all over her chains, having got into a thick fog soon after leaving Portland.

An effort will be made to raise the steamer Clara Parker at Knappa, the steamer O. K. having gone there for the purpose of assisting in the work.

The steamship Columbia will leave the steamer dock at 12 o'clock, Friday night, with a cargo of general merchandise for San Francisco.

Capt. Peterson of the Alliance, recently arrived from Gray's harbor, reports a three-masted schooner ashore on the flats of the harbor.

The weather at Astoria at 9 A. M. yesterday was reported cloudy, the wind from the northwest and the bar rough.

Several new piles are being driven in front of the steamer dock, in place of a number that are badly rotten.

The steamer Undine is undergoing slight repairs at her moorings, at the foot of Taylor.

The steamship Oregon is due at the steamer dock at 5 P. M. on Saturday.

BELL BUOY ADRIFT.

All Masters of Vessels Are Requested to Keep a Lookout for It.

Nicoll Ludlow, inspector of the Twelfth lighthouse district, sends the following notice to THE OREGONIAN office, dated San Francisco, Jan. 7:

Notice is hereby given that the Noonday rock bell buoy has broken adrift, and when last seen (on December 20) was twenty-five miles west of Shelter cove, California.

Masters of vessels are earnestly requested to keep a lookout for this buoy, and, if seen, to give information to the light house inspector of this or the Thirteenth district as soon as possible.

Notice will be given as soon as another buoy is put in position.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Two Mining Companies and a Packing Company File Articles.

Articles incorporating the Crown Point Mining Company, were filed with the county clerk yesterday by Samuel Coulter, W. T. Hume, and James F. Watson; capital, $1,000,000; principal office in Portland.

The Golden Fleece Mining Company was incorporated by the same gentlemen; capital, $1,000,000.

The Shumagen Packing Company was incorporated by Frank M. Warren, William D. Smith and Thomas N. Strong, to pack fish, fruit, vegetables and fowls; capital, $30,000.

The Figure Nine in Our Years.

New York Sun.

For the space of 111 years we are to have the figure 9 in our years, and the occultists, who put much stress upon figures, predict that the condition of mankind will be greatly improved over all past times during this period. It is the age of Kai Yuga.

CATARRH CURED; health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Skidmore & Cone Drug Co.

THE OLD STOCK COMPANIES.

Oro Fino Theater—The New Market's Opening—Siddons, Dargon, Mayo.

Some Dramatic Reminiscences of an Old-Timer, Suggested by the Proposed Revival Here of the Stock Company System.

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius and to mend the heart;
To make mankind, in conscious virtue bold,
Live over each scene, and be what they behold,
For this the tragic Muse first trod the stage.
—*Prologue to Addison's "Cato."*

Who does not love to speak and hear about the doings of distant years, in which he had a part, however humble or unhappy? Among these reminiscences about which cluster a host of pleasant recollections, are those of the stage. The halo which imagination throws over the lights and shadows of that mimic world, and the sense of pleasure imparted to the listener as he is moved to anxiety, sorrow or delight, by the work of a clever actor, make for him a place in memory to which he is ever willing to turn, as he recalls the crowded auditorium of some distant night, the strains of music of an orchestra long since forgotten, and the rich settings of a stage which has long since passed into decay.

"I hear that Manager Howe is thinking of getting a stock company together," said an old-time theatrical man yesterday who has, for many a year, been on one or other side of the footlights.

"Yes," said his companion, who seemed to speak by the card, "he is already negotiating with John Jack and Annie Firmin; also Darrel Vinton, a good leading juvenile of San Francisco, and a clever comedian named Alfred Norman, now in San Francisco, recently from the East. If the arrangement can be made, I understand he will complete a company here and put up some good pieces at two and four bits, for some six weeks or so."

AN OLD-TIMER TALKS.

These remarks the old-timer apparently had not heard. He was gazing abstractedly out of the window, with a far-away look in his lading eyes. His cigar was also out. After relighting it he heaved a long-drawn sigh, and said:

"People don't seem to be satisfied with the stock company system nowadays. Ah, those were great days for the profession! Instead of being a pack of traveling barnstormers, they lived in homes, like other people, and had good social standing. The old order is always giving place to the new, but this change was not to the advantage of the profession."

"Do you remember anything about the old companies of Portland?" ventured a listening reporter.

"Well, I should say I did. I don't suppose I ever go past the Quelle, but I think of the time, away back in the fifties, when that building was first put up. It faced on Stark street then, and ran well back toward Washington. There was a gallery over the Stark-street entrance. The building was called the Willamette theater, and stock companies played here for years. It was along in the sixties some time that the younger Kean played an engagement there, on his way down from Victoria, whither he had come from Australia. He played three or four nights in the 'Merchant of Venice,' he doing Shylock, and Lisa wife Portia. I shall never forget his magnificent portrayal of that character. I think it was in 1870 or 1877 that the building was moved around as it now stands, and cut up into store-rooms. Prior to this, and after the Oro Fino's opening, it had been used as an armory for the old Washington Guards and a hall for assemblages of one kind and another.

"It must have been about 1868—in the fall of that year—that Frank Bates came here from San Francisco and headed a stock company that opened the Oro Fino theater (upon the present site of the Union block.) Poor Frank Bates was a jolly fellow. He was killed some years after in Australia by an ambushed robber. George B. Waldron came a few years after, with another stock company; also Dan Bryson, who was a fine leading man, and went from here to Virginia City. "Old Jim," as he was always familiarly called, was found dead in the barroom of a New York theater one morning some six years ago. Charley Lord some years ago married Mrs. Bates. The two were here two years ago. Mrs. Bates was the leading lady in that old company, supported by Mattie Fields, Jennie Mandeville, Mrs. Robinson and Lizzie Ingles. Lizzie was here on Jim Vinson and Jim Hearn's last trip. Dick Clinton used to do light parts, comedy, and such. He was a young and slender fellow then, and showed no prospect of his present obesity. Johnny Holton was treasurer of the company for a long time.

THE NEW MARKET THEATER.

"In 1873, the New Market was opened with Jim Hearn as an attraction under the management of Captain A. P. Ankeny. Jim afterward made a big hit in the "Hearts of Oak." They opened the New Market in "Rip Van Winkle." R. C. White was in the company. After his dramatization of "She" and its success in San Francisco he took it to Philadelphia. They were too many for him there, and I swamped him. I understand he is now in San Francisco again, dead broke. George L. De Prans helped in the business office a long time.

FRED BURT'S COMPANY.

"The next regular stock company was Fred Burt's, which opened in 'A Tour of the World,' at the New Market, June 19, 1876, if I remember right. Fred's brother Charley is now with this 'Peck's Bad Boy' combination, that is now here. I remember that company well, and their repertory. There was old Jean Davenport, who worked here at wood engraving, etc., for a long time after; Louis Inhaus, who is now East; John Maguire, afterwards manager of the theater; Ed Burt, Jim Vinson, Georgia Woodthorpe, Mrs. Bush, wife of Norton Bush, the San Francisco artist; Charley Howard's wife, Jim Ward, who was here a short time ago with Carrie Clarke Ward in a repertory of Irish dramas. Burt put on, after 'A Tour of the World,' 'Red Pocket-Book,' 'Con, the Vagabond' ('The Shaughran' in disguise), 'Pink Dominoes,' 'Through by Daylight,' 'No Thoroughfare.' The pieces were finely mounted, especially 'The Shaughran.' After that we had

A LONG LIST OF STARS.

Who would come and play with a local support. It was in October of '78 that John Maguire opened with Scott Siddons in a repertory which included 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'As You Like It,' 'King Rena's Daughter,' 'Lady of Lyons,' winding up with 'Judy O'Frot.' Among the support was Jean Clara Walters, Mrs. McLennan and R. C. White. Then there was also Arthur Sunderland, and Sam Dennis, who died at the poorhouse a short while ago.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON

Followed Siddons, opening in 'Deborah,' then giving 'Queen Elizabeth,' 'Queen Mary,' and winding up, oddly enough, as Siddons did, with 'Judy O'Trot.' Miss Dargon was a magnificent actress. She afterward married, in Australia, a surgeon in the English navy. I suppose Tom B. Merry will probably see her before he comes back. I should like very much to hear from the 'old girl' again; she sent me one of her wedding cards. After her,

WE HAD FRANK MAYO

in 'Davy Crockett,' and royally it was mounted. Bill Porter, who painted the scenery for it at the California theater came up here to do the same work. He, and Charley Farlein, who was stage carpenter then, got up the first act, with the trees and the snow scene splendidly. I heard 'Bill' say to 'Charley' that he had done what it took seven carpenters to do in Frisco. Mayo also put on 'The Streets of New York,' 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth,' and 'Man and Wife.' There were no railroads here in those days. The manager would send on the property, stage and carpenter plots in advance, the company would rehearse up, and set the dates about three days after the steamer was due. Then, when the star came, there would be three days' rehearsal with him.

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

"Pinafore" was first produced in Portland in 1880, by an amateur company, that is they were all amateurs but W. H. Rhoads. Fred Lyster and Miss Lillian Andrews, who took the roles, respectively of the captain, the admiral and Josephine, Minards Owen Lowndale made a great hit in the part of Dick Deadeye. Frank Dowd did Ralcstraw, and George Parrish's wife, Buttercup. Dowd afterward married Lillian Andrews, and I believe they are now traveling together somewhere in the East. Lyster is now managing some good company in the East. The domestic troubles of Rhoads are yet fresh in everybody's mind, especially those of late in Oakland. Mrs. Parrish is now studying music in San Francisco. The opera was a great success, and afterwards was produced at Salem, The Dalles and Walla Walla. But long before this the traveling combinations had relegated the stock company system to the rear, old John Maguire had to give it up here, and went over to Montana, where he has since grown rich, I suppose with all his theaters."

The old timer paused. His cigar was burned out, the night was settling down, and he relapsed into a silent revery. The reporter thought his head was full enough of dates and names. He quietly withdrew, and left the veteran to his recollections.

BIG SUBURB OVER THE WAY.

Various Items Gathered by "The Oregonian's" East Portland Reporter.

Yesterday a boy drove into town in a wagon drawn by two oxen. As he came along Fifth street, on the street car track, he urged his team as fast as he could, but he could not keep ahead of the street car which made much better time, and after much exertion the boy got his oxen out of the way.

Y. M. C. A.

There was an official meeting of the association Tuesday night, and the secretary made his report, from which these figures are taken: Total membership, 73; income from dues on this number per year, $817; income per month, $26 41; total indebtedness, $108; subscriptions and dues non-payable, $54 75. Deduct $54 75 from $108, and it leaves $53 25 not provided for. Secretary Soper and E. A. Hucker will begin a canvass of the city at once for subscriptions to support the work during the year. Some time this month the annual mass meeting will also be held.

NEW DEPOTS.

The Portland & Vancouver railroad will commence construction on three new depots on their line in a short time. A depot building will be put up at Russell street, Albina, one at Cloverdale, and one at Woodlawn. At the latter place, which is on the company's ground, the depot will be a large and elegant building, and will be a country resort.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Revival services commenced this evening in the Christian church on Tenth and J streets. All are invited to attend the services.

Messrs. Studd and Barke, who are now holding revival meetings in Portland, will begin on the East Side next week. The services will be held in the different churches.

While Mr. O. C. Yocum was at Mrs. E. C. Robertson's farm near Wheatland, Yamhill county, he gathered fine grapes from the vines, which is remarkable for the 8th of January.

Cordwood is coming in from the country in great quantities. Yesterday Fourth street was full of wagons loaded with wood. The supply should cause the price to come down.

The Portland & Vancouver Railroad Company commence this morning clearing Fourth street in accordance with the order of the city council. The reason this was not done before, was that the men were employed in ballasting the track, the present fine weather enabling good progress to be made. Fourth street will look very well when cleared up.

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at East Portland, Or., January 9, 1889:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Antonia, Mrs	Jennings, Mrs L	
Berry, Miss M	Kennedy, Annie	
Campbell, Lena	Kinnan, Belle	
Crow, Mrs M S	Kennedy, Ruth A	
Crossby, Miss	Lane, Isabelle	
Dunn, Mrs Kate	McAdams, Mary	
Edmundson, Alice	O'Brien, Mary	
Forbes, Mrs L J	Paffenborg, Mrs A	
Felton, Mrs	Suttle, Katie	
Frush Emma	Wells, Cassie M	
Grainger, Ida E	Warren, Jennie E	
Hunter, Mrs Belle	Wright, Emma C	
Hanson, Mrs Mary J	Wolf, Mrs F	
Irvine, Miss Mary	Wolf, Mrs E	

MEN'S LIST.

Anderson J	Jennings, John	Tinker, J H	
Binney, John	Mack, John H	Tulling, Oliver	
Brown, Oscar	Marres, W H	Vilas, Charles	
Bredwell, S W	Mattoon, R A	Wilsky, O B	
Cole, Mr	McDonald, C H	Kaegi, Daniel	
Dalton, Edward	Pehner, H	Kipers, Bacule	
Dooley, Jos A	Eliot, Fred	King, Joseph	
Ehlers, Loud	Stoops, John	Kuhn, L	
Elliott, J T	Simpson, Sam L	Letan, Charles	
Fisher, J A	Severance, P	Morse, C	
Gruber, A S	Sullivan, Wesley	Mundinger, M J	
Horton, George	Sanders, Chas M	Winslow, C N	
Harkness, S M	Sperling, W	Wheeler, E H	
Hariman, A L	Thwaites, Jos	Whitaker, J	
		W. B. WELCH, P. M.	

POTLATCH CREEK.

How This Tributary of the Clearwater Received Its Name.

Lewiston Teller.

We are often asked the origin of the name of Potlatch creek. There have been given one or two versions of the circumstances, but we will give one more. The term "potlatch" in Nez Perce means "to give." In the high water what we call the Potlatch creek is full and sometimes swimming near its mouth. When the miners were going to Oro Fino they traveled up the north bank of Clearwater, and when they would reach the Potlatch they often found it swollen, and had to apply to the Indians to get them and their traps across. The Indians usually charged them a quarter of a dollar.

On one occasion some parties had occasion to cross. They had already taken over their luggage, and then were to take the men over on ponies. A large man, who weighed 250 pounds, was to be taken across; he got on the pony behind Indian, and they were nearly getting their way over, when the pony by some means stumbled and threw off the large man, and as the current was strong he was carried down the stream to the Clearwater and came near drowning, but fortunately was rescued. When the Indian saw he was rescued he came up to him and said "potlach quarter," and from this circumstance the creek has since been called Potlatch.

NO FIGHT WILL BE MADE.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In THE OREGONIAN of this morning it is said I am making a fight for speaker of the house. This is not the case. A few of the members of the house have asked me if I would accept, if elected, and I have answered that I would. I feel sure that neither Mr. E. L. Smith, Capt. J. T. Apperson or Mr. T. T. Geer are making a fight for the speakership. All of us are friends, and each will cheerfully support whoever is nominated by the members elect of the house; and there will be no fight for the position made by anyone. Respectfully yours,

D. P. THOMPSON.

The Saddle on the Wrong Nag.

Boston Herald.

The late Rev. Washington Gladden once sent out letters to 300 young men asking them why they didn't attend church Sunday. The replies were numerous, but not one of them put the blame on the Sunday newspapers, as the New York clergymen are now trying to do. In fact, it appears that this charge is made only by clergymen, the laymen generally making dull sermons responsible for Sunday stay-at-homes.

Short in His Accounts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—William B. Wharton, until recently Western agent of the International Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, has disappeared, and it is alleged he is about $6000 short in his accounts, being the amount of premiums collected and not accounted for.

German-American Prohibition League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A national German-American prohibition league was organized in this city this afternoon. Its object is to create a sentiment among German-Americans in favor of total abstinence and of legal prohibition.

Killed on the Rail.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 8.—A train on the Illinois & Indiana road collided with a caboose containing section men this morning, killing Wm. Joy, a section boss, and wounding five others badly.

Earthquake in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A distinct earthquake was felt at some points in the southern part of the state Monday. Their shocks lasted fifteen seconds.

RITZVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY.

What Was Once Considered a Dry, Barren Waste.

Large Wheat Fields, Frequent and Flourishing Orchards—A Prosperous Little City—Irrigation Not Needed.

RITZVILLE, W. T., Jan. 7.

The year of 1888 has been a prosperous one for the little city of Ritzville, notwithstanding the conflagration of June 6, destroying two-thirds of the business portion of the town. We know of no other town along the line of the Northern Pacific that has doubled its population and disposed of so many acres of farming land to actual settlers as this. For years, and until recently, it was believed that Adams county was a dry, barren waste, producing scarcely sufficient grass for stockmen to fatten their herds of horses and cattle, and it was necessary to irrigate in order to farm successfully.

If the maturing of crops depended upon irrigation there would be a great change in the face of our country, and no stubble fields would be seen every few miles, as there are to-day; no orchards could be seen growing and the county could not support the thrifty city of Ritzville. The question of irrigation is impracticable, there being no water that could be obtained, and furthermore, it is not needed. Our farmers garnered a bountiful harvest this year; wheat averaged about twenty-two bushels per acre; oats, fifty, and other small grain in proportion, and there was not a drop of rain fell from the middle of February until the night of the fire, the 6th of June.

Gardens, young orchards, alfalfa and other grasses all through the dry months retained their natural color, grew as vigorously and produced as abundantly as if showers had fallen regularly. Our soil does not need the moisture that the famous Palouse country gets, for if it did no farming would be attempted or settlements made. It is no longer an experiment, but a tried and proven success. The orchards that were put out three years ago are producing, and it will only be a question of a few more years until Adams county will export all the hardier varieties of fruit, instead of importing.

We will mention the ranch of Louis Scholl in particular, where may be seen ten acres of trees growing as thrifty and are as hardy as can be wished for. It contains numerous varieties of apples, all bearing, plums, apricots that are of excellent flavor, prunes, the white and black grape, pears in profusion, and a variety of peaches. If the season approaching is as favorable as the one past, Mr. Scholl will have a great many bushels of fruit for sale. Trees have been known to bear at the tender age of one year, but the fruit was small.

One of the finest timber cultures to be found in the Inland Empire may be seen on the ranch of Mr. J. G. Bennett, one mile northwest of and plainly visible from town. He has ten or fifteen acres of trees averaging in thickness at the base from two to three inches in diameter. A small grove of walnuts, hickory and other kinds is growing near by. He also has an orchard of apple, cherry, pear, plum, prune and apricot trees, all producing.

On the seed farm owned by A. A. Sage are all the varieties of grasses, plants, flowers and trees growing.

Many other successful farmers' names might be mentioned, but this will suffice. It clearly proves that we do not need irrigation, nor is it necessary to be bothered with frequent rainfalls, as the soil is peculiarly adapted to the climate. It shows the wonderful workings of the Creator; the rain was reserved for the Webfoot people and on land made to produce without it.

The immigration the past year has been vigorous and healthy, the East not alone furnishing all, but Eastern Oregon, Idaho and the southern counties sending many families. Hundreds of farmers have sold their twenty and forty acre ranches in Walla Walla and Umatilla counties at an advanced figure and come to this county and invested every cent in railroad land or settled on government land and used their money for improving the same. This shows that the old settlers of those counties are satisfied that our soil is the same as theirs was three years ago, and it requires no intelligent telling. The total number of acres assessed in 1887 were 82,201. The total value of which was $90,424, and the total value of all taxable property assessed was $337,817. For the year 1888 a decided gain is shown of which any county might well be proud. Total number of acres assessed, 65,531; value of same $478,787; and the total value of all taxable property is $873,251, a gain of $535,434 in twelve months. Adams stands fifth among the counties of the territory as having the largest gain of taxable property during the past year.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of fine farming and grazing land open to settlement in all parts of the county, and no reason exists that every man who wants a farm should not have one. The winters are mild, snow seldom falls until January, and is swept away by the chinook during the first days of February. Cattle and horses find their own feed the entire year and many carloads have been shipped from this station that never knew the taste of oats or corn, and command a good price. The wool clip in the county amounted to about $100,000 this year. Baled hay is shipped from this place in large quantities, coming from the fertile bottoms of Crab creek.

The town has grown very rapidly also, there being thirty-seven dwellings erected and seventeen business houses, one a handsome two-story brick. Two hotels accommodate the traveling public, the Morley house being opened New Year's day. The second church building has been erected and lots secured by the Methodists, who will build in the spring. A large livery barn is building and the lumber is on the ground for another, making the third. If the parties build in the spring who have signified that intention, the town will present an animated appearance to the traveler. Ritzville has been recently incorporated which means many conveniencies heretofore unknown. The board will make many improvements as rapidly as they are able.

The railroad company have been compelled to lengthen their side track to accommodate the rapidly increasing business of this point. There is considerable talk of an elevator and mill being built in the spring, both are badly needed and would do a paying business from the opening day. The demand for dwelling lots has been very great, and those who have lots do not want to let them go.

Forty acres has been platted and the lots put on the market at figures so reasonable that the man who does not purchase now will miss the opportunity of a lifetime. The addition is pleasantly situated, and water in abundance.

If the season is favorable and prices as good as last season, it may be reasonably expected that the town and country will gain rapidly the coming year. B.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

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REAL ESTATE OFFERINGS

For the New Year, 1889. Where prices are named they are exceptionally low, and in most instances property in same locality cannot be purchased for same money. COUCH ADDITION.

Half Block on Seventeenth st., well located for residence or for business; easy terms . . . $ 2,000
Half Block on Third st., adjoining business block, and desirable for hotel or business purposes . . . 5,000
Quarter Block on North Ninth st., close to river; a bargain . . . 2,000
Well improved corner on F st., cannot be more than 8 per cent on price . . . 10,000
One of the best Quarter Blocks in the residence part of Sub Hill; one block to street car . . . 5,000
Quarter Block on Third st., city, in first-class location . . . 20,000
Quarter Block on Water st., city, worth more money . . . 10,000

PORTLAND HEIGHTS.

Well improved Quarter Block; many views; on line of cable road; unique; and a bargain, 70 by 100 feet on corner, 1 block from cable . . . 1,400

SOUTH PORTLAND.

Half Block on High ground, with unobstructed view . . . 5,000
Quarter Block west of Hood street—choice . . . 2,500
Quarter Block, choice . . . 2,400
Lot on Corbett street, near Gibbs . . . 1,000
Quarter Block, well improved on Corbett st. . . . 4,000

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A few choice lots on near corner in this desirable suburb on line of Narrow Gauge road.

A. E. BOSTWICK, 2½ Washington st.

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Ten-Acre Tracts!
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U. S. Gold Coin!

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EIGHT DAILY TRAINS to and from the works and town site.

We also have several 10-acre pieces suitable for fruit culture, which we offer on easy installments at from $250 to $350 per acre, according to location and class of soil. A sawmill is located adjoining these tracts, and is only too glad to take what timber you have to cut on shares, or will buy it at a fair price above paper profits.

We also have $60,000 to loan on long time, with approved city mortgages, at low rate of interest.

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Weekly, 6 months	1 00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

REDUCTION OF PILOT CHARGES.

During twenty years there has been talk about reduction of charges on the commerce of the Columbia River. But in the absence of pressing necessity for reduction, through competition elsewhere, the charges have not yet been brought down to lowest possible rates. Now, however, it has become absolutely necessary to act. Charges of the Columbia river must be made as low as at other ports on the Pacific.

Towage has been reduced to a reasonable rate. Lighterage, as transportation from Portland to Astoria, can go no lower without loss of money. But pilotage remains too high, and, in the interest of the producers of the country, it ought to be reduced.

It costs an average ship, registering 1200 tons, $260 for pilotage and towage from the sea to Portland, and from Portland back to the sea. Pilotage on the bar and river, both ways, takes nearly one-half this amount. The amount left for towage is very moderate for the service rendered. No one can say it is unreasonable or excessive. It is no greater, but rather less, than the charge for similar service in Puget sound. But the charges are too high. They can be and should be reduced.

The present rate for pilot service on the bar is $2 a foot for the first twelve feet draught, and $10 a foot for each additional foot. A bill prepared upon recommendations offered by the Portland Board of Trade, proposes to reduce this charge to $4 a foot draught and 2 cents a ton for each ton over 1000 tons of the registered tonnage of each vessel. The present law allows $4 per foot on the river between Astoria and Portland, whether ascending or descending; the proposed act would make it $2 per foot. The present law, moreover, makes payment of pilotage compulsory, when demanded by any pilot. But river pilotage should not be compulsory, and the proposed act would leave it optional with the master of the vessel whether he would engage the service of a pilot on the river, or not.

The one principal thing now that makes charges at the Columbia river heavier than at Puget sound is pilotage. It is necessary to reduce these charges, in order that shipping here may compete with shipping there. Below as pilot rates are maintained at present, this is impossible. But if these rates are reduced as proposed, it will then be possible to make charges as low at the Columbia river as at Puget sound, or elsewhere, and the company which has undertaken the work of towing will be pushed to do this, and will be held to responsibility for the result. Not only so, but the town interest will compel it to make the lowest possible rates for towing, in order to hold the business here. So long, however, as our commerce is burdened with excessive pilot charges, minimum rates for service on the river and bar cannot be secured, and producers will fail to realize the prices they might otherwise obtain.

To the proposed reduction there is no opposition, except on the part of pilots now in the business. But it is a question of public interest against private interest; whether the commerce of the country should be relieved of a burden, or a few men favored by an exaggeration of high charges, when the service can be performed for less money, and will be performed for less money, if proper changes are made in the law. If the pilot fees are cut down as proposed, there is no question but the service will still be performed, and that vessels will still be piloted in and out.

One objection that the pilots urge against the proposed change on the river is that the party who does the towing would take the ship down not sufficiently loaded, and thereby cause her to pay more for lighterage. This is absurd, since on every ton lightered at present rates money is lost. Besides it is ludicrous to find the pilots posing as the guardians of the ship. Their whole effort is to make the ship pay them every possible dollar. They do not worry themselves to any remarkable extent about the interest of the ship or the interest of commerce, but naturally do study very carefully how to make the largest possible fees.

But is there need in fact of other pilot than the master of the tug that tows the vessel? He knows or should know the bar and river as well as anyone. There are, however, those who think the state pilot boat should be maintained outside the bar, in order that when a vessel approaches she may be hailed at once, a pilot put on board and her entrance facilitated; since, if she approaches the bar and nothing is in sight, she may stand off at a distance and lose time in getting in. Then the state pilot boat outside the bar should always have two or three pilots on board. The state should maintain the boat and her crew, and make sufficient appropriation therefor. This charge, borne by the state, and the pilot fees reduced as proposed, we might expect to get ships into the Columbia river, up to Portland and out to sea, again, at rates as low as are made for like service at Puget sound. We would then be in a position to demand that the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company should meet any rate that was made at competitive shipping points. As yet we cannot demand this, because we still allow the service here to be burdened with charges that do not exist elsewhere.

If is no answer, in favor of maintaining present pilot charges, to say that the pilots are entitled to all they now get, in view of the dangers of the service and the hardships they undergo; or that if the fees are reduced they will be driven out of the business. Of the fact that the service is now overpaid there is proof at every session of the legislature in the appearance of a lobby in the interest of the pilot ring, abundantly supplied with money, and controlling or preventing legislation. There will be a similar gang at Salem during the coming session, and it will be unusually active and unscrupulous. These men will be there simply to work for perpetuation of a system that enables them to prey on the commerce of the country. To the assertion that it is not just to them to reduce the fees and take away the profits of their occupation, the sufficient answer is that the pilot system was not established for their special advantage and profit, but for the benefit of commerce; that the work can be done for less money, and that it should be done at the lowest possible cost. Resistance to reduction is not made in the interest of the commerce of the Columbia river or of the producers of the country, but solely in the interest of the beneficiaries of the present system. Is the public interest, or a private interest, to prevail? This is a matter that concerns the country at large quite as much as it concerns Portland. In it is involved the question whether the producers of the country, whose products go to market through the Columbia River, are to get as good prices as are paid elsewhere. Surely every one knows that every charge upon shipping and commerce comes at last out of the producers of the country. It is passed on from one to another till it comes to the man who can pass it no further, and this man, the producer, is forced to bear it. It is the farmers of the Northwest who pay these excessive pilot charges. Out of the value of their products the money is taken that supplies the pilot ring with the funds to maintain its lobby and fight for continuance of the present "gouge" system.

THE EVOLUTION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

A few minutes after midnight on the 1st inst. a ruffian barber stabbed an Irishman to the heart in New York city. If convicted, this murderer will be done to death with electricity. An effort will be made at the present session of the Maine legislature to restore capital punishment on account of the unprecedented number of murders since the gallows was abolished. An effort will be made to substitute in place of the noose either electricity or an administration of morphine by the hypodermic syringe, which was urged before a committee of the last Maine legislature by a prominent physician of Portland. If we concede that a painless death for murderers is desirable—and that was the argument for the change in the New York law—it is difficult to understand why the Empire state decided to employ electricity, for the hypodermic injection of morphine would be painless and absolutely certain to produce death, while the death by electricity would be a far more expensive process, and according to Dr. Hammond, neither as painless nor as free from chance of failure in consequence of imperfect or blundering application.

One thing is clear, that the evolution of capital punishment under law has been from the most painful death possible to the most painless. Death by stoning was included in the Mosaic code, and thus perished the martyr Stephen. This was doubtless a very primitive method of inflicting the death penalty. All Oriental nations employed it, and the Apaches and other untamable savages of America are given to crushing the skulls of the fallen with stones. The Romans borrowed the punishment of crucifixion from the Assyrians, and Jesus perished by the Roman death penalty, while Stephen died by the Jewish form of capital punishment, which continued down to the Christian era. Crucifixion was abolished by Constantine about A. D. 315. The Romans burned religious heretics, fed them to wild beasts, suffocated them in quagmires, and vivisected them. Political offenders were thrown from the Tarpeian rock or hurled down the Gemonian stairs. Runaway slaves were bound to rocks and left to starve. Men of distinction were sometimes permitted to choose their own mode of happy dispatch. Socrates chose to die by drinking hemlock, while Seneca opened his own veins in a warm bath. Parricides were sewn up in a sack with venomous serpents and flung into the sea or river. The ancient Saxon flung the condemned sometimes into a pit full of venomous serpents, and in the Middle ages the convict was boiled to death in a cauldron filled with oil or water, was flayed alive, pressed to death, disemboweled while alive, broken on a wheel, torn asunder by wild horses, roasted over a slow fire, the victim being suspended by a crane over the flames from a hook inserted in his abdomen. This last horrid punishment was practised by Alva in the Netherlands upon the contumacious heretics. Ravaillac was tortured daily by the rack for six weeks before his execution. The Marchioness de Brinvilliers was stretched upon the rack stark naked and suffered the frightful and extraordinary torture by water which, according to Victor Hugo, caused her to ask "How are you going to continue to put that great barrel of water into this little body?" Of this torture chamber of the Paris Conciergerie, Hugo writes:

Inside the saws, the boots, the wooden horses, the wheels, the pincers, the hammers which knock in the wedges, the hissing of flesh touched with the red-hot iron, the spluttering of blood upon the fire-pots, the cold interrogatories of the magistrates, the despairing shrieks of the tortured man; outside, within four paces, citizens coming and going, women chattering, children playing, trades-people selling their wares, vehicles rolling along, boats upon the river, the roar of the city, air, sky, sun, liberty.

This infernal chamber existed until the revolution of 1789, and that awful convulsion of social wrath was worth all it cost, if for no other reason than that with it disappeared judicial torture from France. Frenchmen were shot to death, were decapitated, were drowned in great numbers by the Jacobins, but the "terrorists" never practiced judicial torture. The people in all their insensate fury remembered that judicial torture had been the cruel characteristic of the penal code of the tyrants who had made life a burden to the common people for 700 years, and they did not torture their victims before they immolated them. The guillotine was selected to execute capital punishment, because medical men decided it was the most painless method, and in that opinion the great majority of medical men remain to this day, so that the French Revolution blotted judicial torture from the penal code, and from 1789 no Frenchman has suffered legal torture. Legal torture expired in Prussia in 1786, when Frederick the Great burned a criminal to death in a wooden cage in the market place of Berlin. A woman was burned to death under English law about the time of the close of the American revolution. The tortures inflicted by the Spanish inquisition do not need recital, but they were not worse than the legal modes of capital punishment practiced in Germany, England, Scotland and Holland, down to the middle of the Eighteenth century. Henry the Eighth burned and boiled convicts to death. Elizabeth, called a humane sovereign, tortured the Catholic conspirators horribly, and executed under the law 70,000 persons in her reign of forty years. James the First was, like all fools and cowards, a lover of cruel punishments, and used the rack without mercy, and no less a man than Lord Bacon urged and approved its employment. Charles the Second tortured the Covenanters horribly. Young girls were tied on the seashore where the tide came in and drowned them. James the Second was as cruel as Philip the Second of Spain. Cromwell alone in his penal code showed a disgust for judicial torture and reduced the number of offences punishable by death. The Puritan theocracy employed the judicial torture of pressing to death in the days of Salem witchcraft, and not many years before the revolution women with a child at the breast were led to execution. England ceased to disembowel living traitors about 1745, but their heads were cut off and displayed to the crowd as late as the hanging of Robert Emmet in 1803. Since about 1820 the drift of public opinion has been against cruel and unusual punishment, so that judicial torture can not not be said today to be inflicted under the penal code of any European state, except Russia. Siberia is judicial torture enough, but acts of judicial torture undoubtedly have been inflicted in the dungeons of Russian prisons upon Nihilist men and women within ten years.

Within the last twenty years the drift of public opinion has been not only in favor of fewer capital punishments, but in favor of painless modes of inflicting the death penalty. The result of the New York experiment will be watched with great interest. It is not impossible that it may prove a judicial mistake, as has the abolishment of capital punishment wherever it has been tried in Europe or America. Judicial torture before execution should of course not be inflicted, but it is open to grave doubt whether it is public wisdom to inflict an absolutely painless death upon a convict who has in cold blood murdered a fellow creature under circumstances of barbarity both in thought and execution. The law now spares all homicides, guilty of mere manslaughter, the death penalty. Would it be wise to have the people understand that a man who cut the throat of his fellow man in cold blood for the end of robbery or revenge, or who ravished and murdered a woman, or killed a tender child, or killed and wounded a number of his fellows by the explosion of a bomb, would it be wise to have the people understand that the only penalty for such a crime would be an absolutely painless death for a miscreant who had done such a deed? In our judgment the effect of the New York law in Oregon or in any state west of the Alleghanies would be to tempt the people to lynch the criminal from a rude sense of justice.

DORMANT VITALITIES.

Not long ago there appeared in these columns an account of the finding of grain in the wrappings of a mummy that was put away thousands of years ago, yet the wheat germ was alive and grew, replacing to man of this age the identical grain that throve on the Nile bottoms when the simile was phrased of casting bread upon the waters and finding it after many days. It was like going to sleep in the time of the Pharaohs and waking during the reign of Queen Victoria. How long vitality can be suspended is a problem never solved. Tanner fasted forty days and then feasted on watermelons. We read or hear of trance-enfolded individuals that go longer times than that, though few of them wake to further endeavor. Such instances may not be rare, but a short space of time does not in such cases compare with the slumber of ages endured by the inanimate seed. It is only by such resurrection of something laid away to eternal rest that we can find any proof of what vegetable vitality can endure, and how long it can last. If the same seed-germs had remained undisturbed other thousands of years, is there any reason to suppose they would have lost vitality until some changed conditions should cause exposure to heat and moisture and induce the silent germ to put forth the strength and make the effort to live that inevitably results in death? We cannot solve the question put by the seed that rests in a mausoleum remote from climatic effects. In such a place it might live indefinitely. Another query refers to animal life. There are many animals that hibernate, but a few months of winter consume the accumulation of meat and fat stored for that purpose. There are many instances where animal life is found encased in rock that must have been a long period in forming, even though Time's periods are not by any means brief.

A man of undoubted sincerity, Mr. John Minto, relates a very interesting fact of his own observing. A fireplace had been chiseled out of stone that included a cross piece that spanned the arch from one jamb to the other. In time this stone cracked and water ran out of the crevice. Curiosity prompted the widening of the crevice and a live toad leaped forth and went hopping round the room. If it were possible to know in what formation the stone was quarried, how deep down it was and judge by geological laws of the time since this rock became sandstone, the age of the toad could be estimated. Another instance, as well as the above, has many reliable witnesses. Some years ago a well was being dug in a soft bedrock in the Oregon hills. It was down below surface soil over twenty-five feet and could be due by a pick with difficulty. During the day, after hours of work, the bucket brought up three light green frogs, of a pale color. They were evidently bedded in the rock, but were able to take long leaps. There was no water near and no frogs or toads in the neighborhood. The men at work were old California miners, who did not seem surprised, because, they said, they had occasionally seen the same thing happen in the mines. Where were these hills and the other frog-containing hills of California at the time when the mummy was embalmed and the remains wrapped in their winding sheets?

There are various stories told of live reptiles found in this way. Though many persons have a flippant way of denouncing everything as false they do not want to believe, or that is beyond their comprehension, there is no reason why we should not take all such facts for what they are worth and make the best of them. If the evidence is satisfactory and reliable we have no right to deny it. The age of miracles is past, as even the strongest scripture adherent allows, but these are natural laws; the same principle that hermetically sealed a can to preserve the contents can be depended on to sustain the frog in its deep recess. How it got there and what it subsisted on, with speed and locomotion at command when at last released, are questions apparently simple, but actually unanswerable.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE.

The recent Farmer Institute was an illustration of the change in Oregon agriculture within in a few years' time. Ten years ago, and all the time before that, the art of farming was confined to growing wheat and the oats and hay necessary to feed the teams that did the plowing. Men depended solely on the grain crop, and waited the year round for that to come in and afford means to pay their debts and prepare for another year's work.

At the late institute wheat growing was not even alluded to, much less advocated. If any reference was made to old-time farming it was to deprecate the growing of wheat at the expense of all besides. The different essays turned upon grasses and meat production and dairying, all which revert back to meadows and pastures and are dependent on them for success. The paper that called out especial attention was devoted to grasses, and had there been no other topic introduced those present could have occupied all the time in discussing the merits of different fodder plants and pasture grasses. The next important papers related to dairying, and it is a satisfaction to realize that this important branch of husbandry is enlisting the attention of Oregon farmers, so that we may hope to soon be able to satisfy home demands. Only a few years ago country stores sent to market what passed for butter that was hardly fit for soap grease, and would stand no comparison with a decent article of oleomargarine.

To-day the Oregon farmer carries on a very different business. As a general thing he produces something to take to market at all times of the year, and is not ashamed to market whatever is in demand that can be traded for necessary supplies. Some years ago a business firm suspended because it could not make collections as required. The reason given for failure was because their customers did not produce something to exchange at all times for goods. They resumed and have since become successful because farmers thereabouts changed their tactics and produced greater variety. The rule now is that farmers go to town with something to exchange for what they buy and thus sustain the merchant as well as themselves. Wheat production comes in as an alternative. Some wheat is grown, and generally grown well; but general farming is the rule, and the farmer is no longer too proud to bring his fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry to the store.

The groundwork of true farming is meat production in one form or another, and dairying, all of which recuperate as well as deplete land and give a truer assurance of profit than any grain crop can render. The farmer sometimes imagines that he owns land and can do what he pleases with his own. This is a false assumption and should be guarded against. Man only holds land in trust, and should carefully guard it from loss or depletion of fertility. If every man acted on the theory that he owns land and should so manage as to destroy its producing capacity, the world could not sustain its population and man would die out. The true theory to put in practice is that land is something that the community is interested in and all mankind depends upon for food and life. If the soil of America is spoiled of its fertility the nation is impoverished. Every farmer holds his farm for his children or heirs, and should be ambitious to leave it to them in good shape, so they, too, can live and prosper on it. That can only be done by pursuing such a system of cropping as will preserve the wealth of the soil, and this is only possible by making grass the leading feature instead of grain.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Senator Edmunds several years ago introduced a bill to create a forest reservation at the headwaters of the Missouri river, and the state of Pennsylvania, in which the headwaters of the Ohio are chiefly located, has already provided for rebate of taxation on private forest preserves, and is preparing to create a state forestry commission to take permanent charge of this important interest. New York has a state forestry commission, that in its annual report just presented to the legislature asks for ample authority for the purpose of preventing the lands that have passed into the ownership of the state for non-payment of taxes from being recaptured by speculators, and urge the purchase of a large area in the Adirondacks about the headwaters of the Hudson. The commission, in support of this recommendation, points out that the destruction of the forests of Pennsylvania for use in the coal mines, where a great deal of timber is required for props and other purposes, has considerably reduced the annual volume of the flow of the Delaware, Schuylkill and Allegheny rivers. The commission says that "Whether it be true or not that large forest areas promote a steady rainfall, it seems settled that a soil protected by forests absorbs moisture better and retains it longer, and thus the flow of springs is more regular. On the other hand, a country denuded of forests bakes quickly under the influence of the sun and wind, and the rain runs off quickly, accumulating in torrents, producing devastating floods, like those of several years ago in Ohio, and is followed by a drought that is alike disastrous to agriculture, manufactures that require a constant water power, and commerce that requires deep water for navigation. Then malaria follows the permanent diminution of the flow of streams, and public health suffers as well as public prosperity." Oregon and Washington have splendid forest areas that need timely legislation to protect them from wanton destruction in the future.

To-day we reprint a dispatch to the Atlant (Ga.) *Constitution* from one of its special staff, who was sent to Kemper county, Miss., to investigate the so-called "race war" there. It will be noted that this account comes from a Southern democratic source. The Chicago *Tribune*, which also reprints the story from the Atlanta paper, says:

This account shows that the origin of the trouble was a dispute between George Maury, a colored man, and Thomas Nicholson, a white man, in which the latter was worsted. Nicholson then sent for Seth Cobb, his brother-in-law, a pseudo constable, and others were engaged, their alleged purpose being to arrest Maury for assault and battery, though they had no authority to do so. Maury, knowing that something worse than arrest would follow if they captured him, gathered his friends and defended himself, as he had a right to do, and as any white man would have done in any part of the country. The sequel is well known. The white savages, at first repulsed, secured reinforcements and a negro hunt began. The cabins of all the negroes in that region were burned. Their occupants were either shot or driven into the mountains. How many have been killed is not known, but the *Constitution* says "many are missing, and when an absentee is named the suggestion is made that he has gone to Arkansas." It was a cruel, brutal, lawless massacre of negroes by a mob of drunken, savage brutes, without justification of any kind.

The following table shows the number of immigrants, by nationalities, which arrived at New York from January 1 to December 31, 1888:

Germany	77,811	Italy	43,683
Ireland	37,022	Russia	171
England	38,030	Portugal	3
Wales	1,750	Denmark	7,484
Scotland	10,582	Hungary	12,545
France	5,602	Austria	21,671
Russia	22,937	China	6
Poland	8,795	Australia	16
Switzerland	7,692	Turkey	171
Sweden	27,503	Greece	171
Norway	12,841	Scattering	18,198
Belgium	2,054		
Holland	4,386	Total	383,080

The immigration from Italy was extraordinary. It was the result of work done by agents and emissaries of the steamship companies, who brought over these people upon false representations at low fares. It is said that this work has nearly ceased, and that few Italians are now coming. Four-fifths of this class of immigrants are males, and they are going back as fast as they can get the means.

A farm was recently sold at auction in Waterbury, Vt., to William Thompson, of California, for $5025, about one-half what it cost a few years ago. A farmer named Clough is so disgusted with the depression of farm property in the Green Mountain state that he recently asked the state board of agriculture the pertinent question, "What ails farming in Vermont?" The late Judge L. F. Poland was laughed to scorn a dozen years ago when he predicted the steady decline of New England farming lands in value; but his prediction has come true. Now let us turn to Oregon. Last spring a farmer, who emigrated from Vermont to this state when a boy of 18, bought eight acres of land in East Portland for $860. To-day this land will bring $2500 an acre. While the Vermont farm has fallen one-half in five years, the Oregon tract has more than doubled in less than a year.

The debt of France in 1884, as computed by M. Tirard, French minister of finance, was 35,874,736,554 francs, or, reckoning five francs to the American dollar, $7,174,947,311. Another authority makes the debt at the present time $8,142,907,664. The difference in the figures is probably caused by the fact that there is an annual deficit in the French revenue, and money has been borrowed since 1884 for army and navy purposes. The debt of France, estimated at either sum, is as much as the debt of Great Britain and Russia combined, or as much as the combined debts of Austria, Germany and the German states, Italy, the United States and Canada. It is over one-fourth of the total incebtedness of all the principal nations of the earth. France pays various rates of interest on its loans, ranging from 3 to 4½ per cent., and the annual interest charge is $260,000,000. The present population of France is 39,000,000. Its debt is, therefore, over $200 a head, and the interest charge is rather under $7 a head annually. The annual product of France is $4,700,000,000, or less than two-thirds of the entire debt. The deposits in French saving banks are but $25,000,000, showing that this economical and thrifty people prefer to invest their savings in bonds and similar securities rather than in banks.

Last week the legislatures met in Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan and Colorado, and before the end of January the law-makers of no less than twenty-five of the thirty-eight states will have assembled. Five states only still cling to annual sessions, thirty-two states have adopted biennial sessions, while Louisiana's legislature meets quadrennially. It is confidently expected that the approaching constitutional convention in New Hampshire will submit to the people an amendment, which they will ratify, changing the time for the meeting of the legislature in that state from June back to January.

Says the *Benton Leader*: "The Oregonian thinks it is cheeky for the Louisiana planters, having voted to put wool on the free list, to come to congress and ask to have protection continued on sugar. But would it not be cheeky for the Northern representatives, having voted to continue protection to wool, to now remove the protection from sugar? Was it the principle of protection that carried, or only protection to the North?" It is enough to say that sugar has now excessive protection, and that if the duty be cut one-half, as proposed by the senate bill, it will still be protected quite as heavily as wool.

The curious need not go far to solve the origin of the expression, "a dark horse." The word "dark" is used in the old but perfectly legitimate sense of secret or hidden. The Irish and Scotch peasantry use the word in this sense when they speak of a man as "dark;" that is a secretive, self-contained, reserved, hidden nature; the opposite of open, frank, ingenuous. In Bret Harte's phrase "ways that are dark," the word is employed in a kindred sense.

The United States district court at Des Moines, Iowa, in a recent case relating to the seizure of some alcohol in transit from Illinois to a point in Iowa, holds that the constables are wrong in their claim that the liquor fell under the provisions of the statute the moment it came within the state. The shipment belonged to interstate commerce until the transit had ended, and then only did it become Iowa property and subject to the laws of the state.

Says the Spokane Falls *Chronicle*: "There are fourteen daily papers in Washington territory and nine in Oregon. The combined circulation of the Washington papers is more than double that of the Oregon dailies." The Daily Oregonian alone has more circulation than all the dailies in Washington territory, and more circulation in the territory than any daily published in it.

A General Tie Up

of all the means of public conveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the employes, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the general tie-up of his system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected, a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of kidney and liver diseases, also chronic trouble and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt, sure and effective, pleasant to take and positively harmless.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MEETING NOTICE.

Attention, Knights.—All members of Mystic Lodge No. 2, K. of P., are requested to assemble at their Castle hall this Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Business of importance and official visitation of Grand Chancellor. Visiting knights in good standing are cordially invited to be present. By order

J. A. NORMAN, C. C.

Attest: W. A. STEPHENS, K. of R. & S.

Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.—A special convocation of this chapter will be held in Masonic Temple this Thursday, at 7:30; work in R. A. degree. Members and visiting companions invited to be present. By order of the H. P.

A. B. GIBBS, Secretary.

BORN.

January 9, to the wife of Adolph S. Levy, a daughter.

NEW TO-DAY.

ORIGINAL RICHARDSON & BOYNTON Furnaces at 129 Sixth st., near Washington. H. B. CHASE, Sole Agent. 30dec7

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, Second and Morrison. Telephone 408. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

P. C. S. S. CO.
Steamer Alliance will sail Thursday evening at 8 o'clock for Shoalwater Bay and Gray's Harbor. Leave foot of 4th street. 8JS8

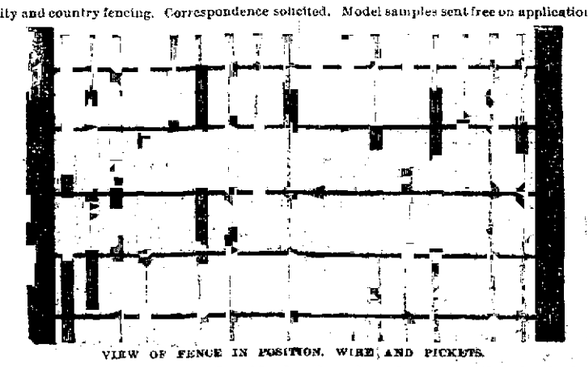
BOOKKEEPER WANTED.
A first-class competent man who can give good references and accept position in one of the largest houses in this city. Address BOOKKEEPER, care Oregonian.

SOUTH PORTLAND.
$1800—CORNER LOT AND COTTAGE HOUSE fine view.
1700—Corner lot on cricket ground, fronting East.
1400—Inside lot on cricket ground, fronting East.
1100—Inside lot near Orphans' Home, fronting East.
J2* LONG & YOUNG, 54 Washington st.

SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
Small monthly or weekly payments: Furniture, Clocks, Watches, Lamps, Rugs, Silverware, Lace Curtains, Portiers, Pictures, Fulet Sets, Albums, Bibles, Toilet Cases and all kinds of household goods; open evenings. The New York Installment Co., 103 and 105 Morrison street. 8jt

EAST PORTLAND
FENCE WORKS.
OPERATING A HOOSIER FENCE MACHINE
CORNER OF FIFTH AND J STREETS, EAST PORTLAND.

City and country fencing. Correspondence solicited. Model samples sent free on application.



VIEW OF FENCE IN POSITION. WIRE AND PICKETS.

Cheaper than rails, more durable than boards and stronger than barbwire. Machines for sale for establishing similar factories in every town of the Northwest. Address H. B. EEBD, P. O. Box 583, Portland, Or., General Agent for the Hoosier Fence Machine, for making

COMBINATION FENCE.

NEW TO-DAY.

50 MEN FOR LOGGING CAMP WANTED at HIGLEY BROS.' employment office, room 15, Union block. 1

A BARGAIN FOR TO-DAY ONLY—128x226 feet in Ainsworth tract on P. & V. R. R. Apply to E. E. Miller, 147½ First st., rooms 12 and 13. 1

WOOD OF ALL KINDS. Pigott & Brown (formerly Jackson & Co.), North Fourth and Front. Telephone No. 184.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 186. MOORE & STARR.

WANTED—TO BUY—SOUTH Portland property from private parties. Address P. O. Box 2405.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL OR PERSONAL security and chattel mortgage, in sums to suit, from thirty days to a year. LENT & McGREW, 5½ Morrison street. 19ja

SELL WOOD AS FINE AS ANY suburban property on the market. It is sold on terms that cannot fail to suit the purchaser. For particulars call on J. FRED CLARK & SONS, 13 Stark st. 8j3

DIVIDEND NO. 165.
THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar (1) per share upon its capital stock on January 10, 1889. The transfer books will remain closed. Dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark sts, Portland, Or.

D. S. RUSH, Manager, } Oregon Branch.
ARTHUR WILSON, Sec'y. }
10n3

BUILD A HOUSE!
If you contemplate building don't fail to call on the
INSTALLMENT BUILDING COMPANY
No. 7 Stark Street.
SEE PLANS AND PRICES.

COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND
Cor. First and Jefferson sts. Over half the pupils graduates of other schools. Names of wages furnished on application. The great success of this school is from the fact that, unlike business college shorthand departments, it is conducted by a court reporter of over 12 years' experience, who has under his instruction not only students of the art, but practicing stenographers in this city who are qualifying themselves for verbatim reporters. 6j8

FOR SALE.
$1600—Desirable vacant lot in S. Portland.
1400—Desirable corner lot in S. Portland.
1100—Vacant lot in S. Portland.
3200—Vacant tract, 125x180 feet north of East Portland, on improved street.
900—Vacant lot in Ramsay's Bridge in E. Piedmont.
1900—Improved lot on S. First st.
2000—Lot near Iris in King's addition.
6j8 DAVIS & DUNLAP, 14 Morrison st.

WATCHING THE LAND SPECULATORS
Many small buyers of real estate this year are profiting by past actions of the heavy dealers, who buy when business is quiet. Don't wait till spring, as you will have to pay 20 to 40 per cent advance on present prices, especially on the East side.
Lots in Central Park and Tibbett's Addition on easy installments.
Lots and blocks in Holladay's Addition.
Lots on Russell street, Albina.
Lots on Hood and Corbett streets, South Portland.
Small tracts at Mount Tabor.
30n7 JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st.

A. E. BORTHWICK,
Real Estate and Loans
REMOVED TO
3½ Washington Street.

Southern Portland.
Fine Level Lots .... $225 and upward
VERY LARGE SELECTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
WM. DENHOLM, Agent,
Room 56, Union Block.

LOANS PRIVATELY NEGOTIATED.
Confectionery, fruit and cigar stand near postoffice, taking from $15 to $20 per day. Rent $10.
A 14-room house for boarding people; well-established family and country trade; ready to step right into. Cheap.
Saloon on North First st.
Saloon on Washington st.
Compact house and lot on Q st., well drained, and supplied with town water. Cheap.
Stationery and notion business on N. First, doing a good cash business. Cheap.
Two and one-half acres adjoining "Highland" on the Portland & Vancouver street car and motor line. BISWICK & THOMAS,
1 Southeast corner Second and Washington sts.

CARR & GOLDSMITH,
Real Estate & Money Brokers.
BARGAINS
—IN—
City & Suburban Property,
S. W. cor. First and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

ALBINA.
LOTS OF EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR SALE IN THE ORIGINAL TOWN-SITE AT REASONABLE PRICES. FOR TERMS APPLY TO GUSTAVE GANTY, AGENT OF J. B. MONTGOMERY, OPPOSITE N. END MONTGOMERY DOCK.
Take the Albina Boat "Cyclone," foot of Washington st., north side. 24

Lee's Restaurant
ASTORIA
Is the Leading, Best and Cheapest.
EVERYBODY KNOWS LEE.

NEW TO-DAY.

T. T. STRUBLE—REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE agent, No. 6½ Washington st., Room 16, up stairs.

FOR SALE.
Quarter block in Prescott's addition to Albina, 22 lots in Balch add Am.
100x100 feet on N. Piedmont st.
Quarter block in Portland Homestead.
50x125 feet on Portland Heights, price $1500.
100x100 feet on Fifteenth and Nicolai, $600.
50x100 feet in Sellwood addition, fine location, corner lot; price $1000.
100x200 feet in Stephens addition, fine location, or and 100x100 feet, Sellwood addition. 8j3

A fine residence property in Caruthers addition, 7½ acres, all in choice state of cultivation, small house and stable, almost new; also a fine orchard of three miles north of east front city; some choice strawberries, desirable for a villa or for speculative purposes; fine view and short walk. Also, lots in Holladay's addition, Albina, Kenworthy's addition, and city. 8j3

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN (who can speak and write German preferred) to solicit and attend to city and country trade for wholesale liquor house; must come well recommended and furnish security for fair salary to start, with opportunity of advancement to the right man. Apply Thursday, 10 to 12 M., 102 Front st., room 9. 10n3

FOR SALE—LOT 6, BLOCK 2, ALBINA; $1000. Inquire of J. W. Ogilbee, 3½ Washington st. 10n3

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN STEPHENS'S ADDITION, $1250. Inquire of Dillon, Fear & Portland, 3½ Washington st., Portland. 10n3

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON FIFTH ST. between Jefferson and Columbia; $1700. Inquire of J. W. Ogilbee, 3½ Washington st., Portland. 10n3

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, BLOCK 2, ALBINA; $1000. Inquire of J. W. Ogilbee, 3½ Washington st., Portland. 10n3

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT THE KOHLER & CHASE MUSIC HOUSE, 71 Morrison street. 10n3

DON'T FORGET NIELSEN, THE COPENHAGEN tailor, southeast cor. Ninth and Morrison sts. 9j3

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION LOTS AND BLOCKS. John Campbell, 9 Washington st. 8j7

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 207 Front st. 9j2

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GIRL TO DO general housework. Inquire at 207 Front st. 9j2

WANTED—BY GIRL—SITUATION TO ASSIST in general housework. Inquire at 207 Front st. 9j2

SITUATION WANTED BY GIRL IN PRIVATE family; is willing to do general housework. Inquire at 207 Front st. 9j2

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER, or for office work, by a man of large experience; both hands. Address A. B., care Oregonian. 6j7

I WILL CLEAR LANDS ACCORDING TO CONTRACT; I have my own teams. Apply to Adam Foshay, 146 N. 20th st., Portland, Or. 8j3

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS—NORTH Rand; eight lots on Nob Hill, from $600 to $1000; one block, 100x200, $4000; 8 lots on Albina, $1000; 8 lots on Mississippi avenue, $1000; 8 lots on Williams avenue, $1000; 8 lots on Russell street, $1000; 8 lots on Shaver street, $1000; 8 lots on Rodney avenue

NEW TO-DAY.

PURE BUTTER, CHEESE, CREAM LUNCH Goods, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Cereals and Feed. Hastings' Famous Smoked Meat. Prompt Delivery. Groceries and Groceries. Phone, Restaurant, Main 36. RAUM, 261 Morrison st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT BLOCKS SITUated on East Portland, with good dwellings, every convenience; fruit, etc.; will be sold cheap; easy terms; apply to Mr. F. A. Miller, 21 Third. 6[illegible]

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE WELL known Arleta Springs, with mineral waters, cottages and bath house, all in good repair; will sell cheap; terms easy; also 10 acres adjoining, if desired. Address L. F. Sherwood, Arleta, Or. 923*

ALL PERSONS—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIfied not to trust my wife, Mrs. E. Gutzeit, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any unauthorized contracts she may make. WILLIAM GUTZEIT. Portland, Or., Jan. 7, 1889. 923*

PHARMACY—GLYCERINE LOTION IS THE best preparation in existence to make rough, white hands, arms, face, neck or rough skin. Try it! J. A. Child & Co., druggists, Second and Morrison.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON FIFTH ST. Railway line, East Portland; good bargain at $1700. Inquire of F. C. Gallup, 324 Washington st., Portland. 923*

FOR LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos and all kinds of personal property. Notes discounted. FRANK E. STOWELL, 183½ First st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN STEPHENS'S ADdition, East Portland; only $1250. Inquire of J. W. Ogilbee, 324 Washington st., Portland. 7[illegible]

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT THE KOHLER & CHASE MUSIC HOUSE, 128 Morrison street.

DRY FOREST RELICS, TIN COPPER-plate, tombstone and coin. Nimrod and G. 913*

FOR SALE—ADDITION; LOTS AND BLOCKS in Holladay's Addition, Washington st. 84*

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Inquire at 284 First st., between Ankeny and Pettygrove.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GIRL TO DO housework. Inquire at 92 E. Taylor. 922

WANTED—BY GIRL, SITUATION TO ASSIST in housework in private family. Inquire at 284 Second st. 923

SITUATION WANTED BY GIRL IN PRIVATE family to do housework. Inquire at W. D. T. Shattuck's. 922

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER, or in office work; by a man of large experience in the wholesale business; best of city references. Address W. P., care Oregonian. 637

WILL DE LAWLANDS ACQUAINTED TO CONsult with me on low rate. Apply to Adam Foshay, 208 Ash st., Portland, Or. 923

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG man as errand boy or collector; willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. B., this office. 922

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN EASTERN man, in business of any kind; quick and correct figurer; not afraid to work; politic and accommodating; employment more of an object than wages. Address Figures, care Oregonian. 923

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 455 E st. 922

GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; 348 First st. 922

EXPERIENCED LAUNDRYMAN WANTED. Inquire 85 First st., between 12 and 1. 924

WANTED—SALESMAN—WE CAN GIVE PERmanent employment to a few energetic, earnest, intelligent men, soliciting orders for nursery stock; specialties; apply at once. Address Payette Nursery, Payette, Idaho. 917

WANTED—A MAN WILLING TO WORK hard nine hours per day; salary $2 per day to the right man. Address R. S. K., care Oregonian. 918

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 12 OR 13 YEARS old, to assist in care of children. Apply to 46 M. Seventh st., bet. D and E. 923

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. 88 Second street, Portland. 12eof

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSEhold goods. Also 5-room cottage, with modern improvements, for rent. Apply 83 N. Eighth.

WANTED—SUITE OF ROOMS BY A YOUNG business man, where no other apartments are to be used by a Land Select. Address, Box 878, P. O.

RESIDENCE LOT WANTED—BETWEEN MORrison and Grant sts., west of 6th street; principals only. INSTALLMENT BUILDING CO., 7 Stark st.

WANTED—8 ACRES OF LAND FROM 8 TO 15 miles from Portland. Address, stating price, L, care Oregonian. 923

WANTED—TO BUY A STOCK, BUSINESS OR shares; not particular as to location; not too large an amount; give full particulars or not answered. Please, care Oregonian. 923

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, CENtrally located, with modern conveniences and not less than three bedrooms. Address Mrs. J. H. Reiher, U. S. Army, City. 923

WANTED—AGENTS.

LIGHT AND GENTEEL WORK. BIG PAY. 123 California st., San Francisco. 8[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS TO WRITE THE HARTing Portrait Roster, Wood building, San Francisco, Cal., for catalogue; big money; no experience; easy work. Mention this paper. 6[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A WORKING PARTNER, WITH $1,000 in an East Portland manufacturing business. Address H. R., care Oregonian. 14d

$225 WILL BUY FURNITURE OF 5 WELL $220. furnished rooms; house to let; 3 steady roomers; rents $25 cash, balance $10 per month. 499 Stark st., near Park. 918

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2500 CASH in the best of business, as a flourishing saddle and harness business is the place; is doing a good business; also furnishes meat to ocean steamships. Inquire of S. S. WEST, at Holton house, between 5 and 7 P. M. 926

A RARE BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A FIRSTclass photographic gallery, new; the only one in a city of 10,000 inhabitants; five years' lease, very low rent; clears now nearly $200 per month; important business connects owner to return East. Full particulars address or call at Room 5, Home of Sam. C. Palmer, 626 Commercial st., San Francisco. 917

ROUND HOUSE AND SALOON FOR SALE; 1 carriage daily receipts $18; good location long lease. Inquire at R. R., care Oregonian. 917

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A CLEAN STOCK of goods, good location, located in growing town; annual sales $30,000. Full particulars of Herbert Miller & Co., 75 Front st. 914

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—11 MILES from Portland; doing a good cash business; telegraph, postoffice and railroad station in same building. Apply to C. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or. 11dd

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DRUG STORE IN Eastern Washington territory, doing good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of Smith, Kelham & Woodard. 13eof

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES RICH, LEVEL, BOTtom land, improved; can be divided into 3 farms; price $17 per acre. For particulars address or call at Parker store, Aloha, Oregon. 8[illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette valley for sale on reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACMASTER, 69 Second st., Portland, Oregon. 2aulf

FOR SALE—LOT 50x50, WITH COTTAGE OF 5 rooms, N. E. cor. 18th and N sts. 893

A FINE BUSINESS LOT ON FIFTH ST., EAST Portland; a rare bargain, also three acres in the city with running water, very cheap. LOGAN & McCOY, 227 1st., East Portland. 917

FOR SALE—LOT 50x100 WITH TWO DWELling houses thereon. Apply 107 West Park, bet. 7 and 8 streets. 28d14

100 ACRES OF FINE RICH LAND 1¼ MILES from Mt. Tabor, all in high state of cultivation; has well of water, farm house and orchard; is offered for the very low price of $150 per acre, on easy terms. This is beyond any question the best bargain in the market. If you want to speculate, call over and see E. LOGAN & McCOY, 227 1st., East Portland.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON FRONT STREET, adjoining Narrow Gauge on the City Levee, by Columbia Investment Co., Room 1, Deram's Bldg., corner First and Washington sts. 13eof

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ONE JERSEY COW AND CALF also several fine Cocker spaniel pups. Address box 6, Sandy, or 6, East Portland. 917

PLUMBERS' TOOLS FOR SALE — FULL OUTfit, including forger, bullpress, forced die, etc., at a bargain. Inquire at office of Booth & McGinn, Labbe building. 891

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAW MILL GOOD as new, with or without teaglue. E. T. WRIGHT, Portland. 14ddf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL estate. Pacific Fire Insurance Company, 208 Washington street. 26dtf

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN, 86 2d st.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

D. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Stock Supplies, Blacklings, Dressings, Etc.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JANUARY 7, BETWEEN 6 and 7 P. M. probably, on First, between Pine and Morrison sts., a ring set with two diamonds. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the office of New Zealand Insurance Co., 27 Stark st.

MACHINISTS.

WOLFF & ZWICKER, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, decps, fittings, iron planers and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DOWNING & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICES.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in white apartments, a desirable location. No. 21 Tenth street, corner E. 924

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING F rooms; also two single rooms; with bath; 264 Second street. 924

FOR RENT—A WELL FURNISHED ROOM IN a private family; 181½ Yamhill st. 174

FOR RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, F suitable for one; heated; bath, etc.; price moderate; 286 Eighth st. 923

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE F rooms for two gentlemen; also furnished housekeeping rooms; no children. Apply at 235 Fifth st.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; WITH USE OF N bath, 141 Morrison st., cor. Seventh. 916

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIE vate house; bay window; en suite or single for gentlemen; gas, bath, telephone, 135 Eighth st., cor. Alder. 917

FOR RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; Southwest cor. 13th and Washington sts. 917

FOR RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR F light housekeeping to parties without children; 275 First st. 8[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A BUILDING WITH 15 ROOMS F on Front st., suitable for boarding and lodging. Apply G. F. A., Marquam, No. 181 Sixth st. 917

FOR RENT—1 LARGE ROOM FOR RESTAURF ant and 4 store rooms. Apply to E. Smith, northwest cor. Third and E st. 917

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH ALL F modern improvements; close to Third st. cars. Inquire at 92 College st. 916

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

BOARD AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY for gentlemen at 358 C st., cor. 15th or city line.

WANTED—BOARDERS—WILL GIVE ROOM and board, with gas and bath room for $25; gentlemen preferred. 242 Washington st., cor. 10th.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES' NURSE—MRS. HARDING, SURGICAL and medical nurse. 81 West Park, cor. E Sheldon

MADAME TEITSWORTH, NATURAL SEER and Clairvoyant, Fortune Teller, has had 15 years' experience. 325½ First st., Room 10. 917

MIDWIFE.—MRS. HENRY MILLER, REGular; best of care in cases of confinement. No. 874½ North Third st., near F. 1541m

MRS. E. DEFRANS, METAPHYSICIAN AND Teacher of Christian Science, 235 Ninth st., cor. Main. Class instructions $5. Consultation free. (Adv.)

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Assays, 723 Market, San Francisco. VAN DER NAILLEN, Director.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $500 TO $15,000 IN sums to suit, on city property, at a low rate of interest. Apply to A. H. C., Oregonian office. 917

J. H. KIRK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND Assayer. Assays made and advice given at the lowest rates. Office 104 First street, Portland, Or.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN R dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, House Agent.

PUBLIC LAND BUREAU, 127½ FIRST ST.—P Parties daily inquiring for deeded timber and cheap lands to buy out. Sellers please write, with full and explicit particulars. 917

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN AP J pointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 46 and 47 E st., Portland, Oregon. 1dtf

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the Oregon Fire & Marine Insurance Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, on Monday, January 14th, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting. 9[illegible] H. W. PITTOCK, President.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE D partnership heretofore existing between Conrad Schaaf and C. Schaaf has this day been dissolved. All claims against the firm will be settled by S. Stein, who will continue the business at 244 Sc. Louis Kansas st. CONRAD SCHAARF. H. G. SCHAURT. Portland, Jan. 7, 1889. 6[illegible] S. STEIN.

NOTICE FOR BIDS—BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED N until January 15, 1889, by the Salem Street Railway Company for the use, for the coming year, of all or any part of the advertising space on the inside of cars Nos. 1, 2 and 3, belonging to said company; advertising to be confined to the advertising panels in the roof of said cars. Right reserved to reject any and all bids. Address Salem Street Railway Co., Salem, Or. 917

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERetofore existing under the firm name of Crelis, Lambert & Sargent is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. F. Crelis retiring. The business hereafter will be conducted by Lambert & Sargent in the old number, 1117 Fourth st., East Portland, Or.

W. F. CRELIS, W. LAMBERT, R. M. SARGENT.

31eof

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Greitz & Brown, for the purpose of conducting a general real estate and banking business, at No. 1189 Fourth street, East Portland, Oregon.

W. F. GREITZ. VALENTINE BROWN.

East Portland, January 3, 1889. 1917

NOTICE TO BIDDERS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until February 1, 1889, for the whole or any portion of the grading and grubbing and clearing of ten miles of the Astoria & South Coast Railway, south of Skipanon creek. Maps and profiles can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the undersigned, to whom all bids should be addressed. The company reserved the right to reject any or all bids. HENRY R. THIELSEN, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Astoria, Or. 919

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS HOLDING CERTIfied checks, issued by the undersigned, are hereby notified herewith to present them for payment to the drawee, the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, as in three months from the date hereof the funds now in said bank to pay the same will be withdrawn, and thereafter said checks must be presented for payment to the Oregon & California Railroad company. H. KOEHLER, Receiver of the Railway of the O. & C. R. R. Co. Dated this 14th day of November, A. D. 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of "Portland Workingmen's Joint Stock Association of Portland" on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1889, at the office of M. F. Carr, in the DeLashmutt building, corner of Stark and First streets, Portland, Oregon, for the election of directors and for the transaction of the general business of the association. By order of the board of directors. CARR, P. TILLEY, Pres. Wm. Brown, Secretary pro tem. 26d-6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Gustave Strube, Fred Kindorff and A. Kindorff, as Gus Strube & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, Gustave Strube retiring from business. All claims against the firm of Gus Strube & Co. will be paid by Kindorff Bros., and all debts due to the Strube & Co. to be paid to Kindorff Bros.

GUSTAVE STRUBE, FRED KINDORFF, ARTHUR KINDORFF.

Dated at East Portland this 1st day of January, 1889.

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING.—MRS. L. S Bronson, formerly in charge of the Shorthand Department of the Portland Business College, has now recovered from a severe and protracted illness, and will resume instructions in Shorthand, Typewriting and all branches pertaining thereto, on Jan. 1st, 1889, either in class or individual instruction. Students guaranteed 125 to 150 words per minute in three months. Tuition $30. Studio 291 Fourth street. Six ladies of education wanted as instructors; positions at finishing course. In "Oregonian" of July 6th, 1888, the above college thus endorses Mrs Bronson's method:

"One year's test of the new method of teaching shorthand enables the Portland Business College, Second and Yamhill sts., to fix the average time of graduating at three months. No text to 5KS are required, thus materially lessening the cost in a course. Instructions given from charts and diagrams which have been copyrighted by Mrs. L. Bronson, the teacher in charge. The number of graduates holding responsible positions in all departments of trade proves the thorough work done."

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND S naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

POWELL & SHIPLEY, GENERAL COMMISsion, No. 280 Front, cor. Jefferson, Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL J. Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cornar Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Importers of all English goods. Money to loan on mortgages. Cor. First and A sts.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBETT & MACKAY WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & KLLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS.

ASHLEY CANDY MFG. CO., ONLY STEAM A power factory in the Northwest. We keep every thing a confectionery or baker will need. Send for prices. Factory, 150 E street, Portland, Or. 17o

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAIL F ers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

E. P. GIRITZ, M. R. C. V. S., 198 EIGHTH ST., cor. Alder. Telephone 636. Treats all diseases of domesticated animals. 26d1m

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

SEEDS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEED MERchant, 85 Front street Portland, Oregon.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SCHOLL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, WHOLESALE DRUGgists in 1851, Portland, Or.

TIDE, WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE.

Yesterday's Report—Snow at Various Points in Oregon and Washington Territory.

The following weather report was telegraphed to the O. R. & N. Co. yesterday from various points in Oregon and Washington territory:

Portland—Rainy; southerly winds; 47 deg.
Bonneville—Cloudy; calm; 30 deg.; two inches of snow.
Hood River—Cloudy; calm; 42 deg.; three inches of snow.
The Dalles—Fair; calm; 26 deg.
Grant's—Clear; calm; 26 deg.
Arlington—Clear; southeasterly winds; 28 deg.
Umatilla—Clear; calm; 32 deg.
Wallula—Clear; calm; 30 deg.
Walla Walla—Cloudy; calm; 22 deg.
Dayton—Rain; calm; 30 deg.
Pomeroy—Cloudy; calm.
Riparia—Cloudy; calm; water 1 inch below; half an inch of snow; river gorged at the bridge.
Colfax—Snowing; calm; 28 deg.
Pendleton—Cloudy; calm; 28 deg.
Kamela—Cloudy; calm; 24 deg.
La Grande—Cloudy; calm; 25 deg.
Baker City—Cloudy; calm; 18 deg.; a light fall of snow.
Huntington—Clear; calm; 15 deg.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Highest Bar.	Change last 24 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Wthr.
Portland	29.99	02	47	S	.05	Cl'dy
Olympia	29.84	13	46	S	.04	Cl'dy
Roseburg	29.90	06	48	SW	.00	Cl'dy
Red Bluff	30.00		42	E	.00	Cl'dy
Sacramento	30.00		42	NW	.00	Cl'dy
Eureka	29.96	—08	52	NW	.02	Cl'dy
Port Angeles	29.87	24	40	SE	.00	Cl'dy
Spokane	29.94		28	NE	.00	Cl'dy
Walla Walla	29.96		32	NE	.00	Cl'dy
Ft. Canby	29.86	14	46	SW	.04	Cl'dy

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Ther.	Rain fall Inches	Direc'n of Wind	Vloc'y of Wind	Rain fall	Wthr.
4 A. M.	29.77	45	02	S	12	.16	Rainy
5 P. M.	29.96	49	.01	S	8	.12	Cl'dy

Maximum temperature, 50.0; minimum temperature, 39.0. River 2.4 feet. Change .02 feet.

	Normals.	Mean.	Departure from Normals.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature	41.	46.	5.	—29.
Precipitation	.22	.01	—.21	—1.78

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Indications for twenty-four hours for Oregon and Washington territory: Fair weather in Southern Oregon, rain elsewhere.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington, Jan. 9: W. A. Falen, jr., M. C. McKern, C. J. Curtis, W. Wallace, Mrs. M. Edwards, W. A. Stone, R. S. Cooper, J. Duval, R. G. Barnwell, F. Whitney, A. E. Beamer, R. C. Smith, Wm. Taylor, M. Simons, F. D. Thomas, H. M. Holton and twenty-six second-class.

Northern Pacific No. 1—Passed Elliston, Jan. 9: J. B. Affinand and wife, J. H. Spencer, Dr. Medber and wife, R. Whiting and wife, Mrs. John Shannon, Mrs. W. R. Love, W. G. Elkins, H. J. Brown, G. H. McKee, W. S. Elkins, S. Gilroy, S. B. Fish and wife, Adelbert Anderson and family, and seventy-five second-class passengers.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: C. C. Cook, S. D. Spencer, Geo. W. Lynch, W. Singer, H. Hayes, A. D. Sargent, S. Bernstein, Wm. E. Wolff, George M. Leiserer, W. Good, A. May, E. C. Singletary, S. Oppenheim, Jos Rohleiger, J. F. Hartman, E. S. Kohlving, J. Hirsch, W. Eaton, J. T. Nolan, H. T. Jones, W. M. Townsend, M. B. Augustine, E. F. Wills, Joseph Doheny, Mrs. Garsen, W. Whopper, E. S. Judson, W. A. White and wife, A. Mann, C. Boyd, Mrs. Josephson, and forty-one immigrants.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

DEEDS RECORDED JANUARY 8.

Botkins, O. F. to Prettyman, H. W. lot 3, Crystal Spring tract, Jan. 7; $1200.

S. W. Portland Real Estate Company, to Johnson, E. C. lot 8, blk 104, Fulton park, Jan. 8; $400.

Hawkins, L. L. to Graff, F. R. undivided ½ lots 13 and 14, blk. 2, E. Irving's addition to E. P., Jan. 8, $600.

Johnson, A. H. et al to Hart, F. E deed of right of way, Dec. 26.

Ferry, C. P. to Graff, F. R. undivided ½ lots 18 and 14, blk. 2, E. Irving's addition to E. P., Dec. 10; $600.

Grade, Wm. and wife to the In Homestead Ass. lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, blk. 5, Raffety's Addition, E. P., Dec. 21, $2500.

Stinson, H. C. and wife to Saunders, F. M. lot 12, blk. 20, Central Albina, Jan. 9; $250.

Reed, U. J. et al to Von Bolen, M. 439-1000 of an acre, E. Prettyman's A. D. C., Jan. 9, $200.

Chapman, L. B. to Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 100 x 100 ft., Twenty-second and H streets, Dec. 12; $1.

Total, $5751.

One fine Behr Bros. upright pianos will be sold at auction at Gilman & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 42 First street, at 12 M. Friday, Jan. 11. Buyers for a first-class instrument will do well to attend. Gilman & Co., auctioneers.

"Robert Reamers" for sale by C. H. Wilcox, 150 First street. Mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

"ROBERT REAMERS" by mail to any address, 50 cents, at Ed Dekum's, 49 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Fine Steel Engravings at your own price. Don't lose this chance. W. T. Chapman, 89 Third st.

The Vienna.
Washington street, leads all for lunches and oysters

A CHUNK OF WISDOM.

"The wise men came from the East," remarked a tourist out in Ohio recently. "Yes," was the reply, "but they remained West. Theroid Land wrote lately from Springfield, O.: "Tutt's Pills have saved my life. They cured me of bad digestion, piles and constipation." Glad to hear it. Ultimate has no terrors for those who use these pills. Wise men in the West, as also in the East—everywhere—esteem them beyond all other favorites. They cure torpid liver and derangement of the whole system.

A. FELDENHEIMER,

Leading Jeweler.

LARGEST STOCK OF

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.

COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels

Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

Moore.
GRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
SUCCESSOR TO
Abelldon
29 Washington St., Portland, Or.
Duplicate Copies of Abell'sold Negatives supplied on Greatly REDUCED RATES.

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.
No Pain—No Bad Effects.
Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Fillings from $1 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, Room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

DR. SWAIN, DENTIST.
Graduate of Penna. College; Ten Years' Experience in Europe and America.
Rubber Plates from $5 to $12. Gold a Specialty; High-Class Operating at Moderate Prices. No. 195 First street, corner Taylor, G. A. R. Building.

THE PERFECT PURIFIER
CURES
KIDNEY-WORT
DR. F. W. PREHN,
Room 54, Union Block, Stark street.

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 542.
Dr. E. C. Brown, Office hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Residence, 189 Tenth.

NOTICE

—TO—

Our Customers and the Ta[illegible]

DURING OUR

ANNUAL

[illegible]

WE SUSPEND OUR

Regular Friday Surprise Sales.

The Clearance Prices Now Quoted, and during the Entire Sale, admit of no Further Reductions.

These Clearance Prices apply to Each and Every Line throughout the house.

[illegible] & [illegible]NK,

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

[illegible]ETONAS

An exceptionally large and good line of the Latest Styles in

MONTENACS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
MELTONS,
WIDE-WALES,
KERSEYS,
ULSTER and CAPE OVERCOATS

—FOR—

Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

JOB LOT OF

Blue Army Overcoats

AT $3.00!

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINES

—OF—

[illegible]

Full Dress Prince Albert, 3-Button Cutaway and Sacks.

[illegible]EPEAR.

We carry the stock and are doing the business. Natural Wool, Gray, All-Wool Vienna, Heavy All-Wool White, at $3 and $3.50 per suit.

We are Sole Agents for the Famous

Chest Shield Shirts.

—AND—

Double-Seated Drawers

In All Colors and of Pure Wool and Heavy,

$5 per Suit.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,
135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

[illegible]PECIAL NOTICE.

In addition to our regular stock, we have secured several Job Lots of goods that we shall offer this week at such extremely low prices as to effect a speedy clearance of them and astonish those in search of bargains. Qualities all right. Prices will be named in our store rooms. Early morning visits during our great

ANNUAL GATHERING

will be more satisfactory to our customers than later in the day, when it is impossible to promptly serve the many who visit us.

[illegible]ODES & KING,

FIRST AND TAYLOR STREETS.

140 FIRST STREET.

BROWNSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE.

Entire stock must be sold. Our clothing is made from the best Oregon Wool.

Lot 3000. Men's dark gray Cheviot suits (sack or frock)	$8.25
Lot 3010. Men's Cassimere suits (five patterns)	6.00
Lot 3030. Men's heavy Cheviot suits (plain)	4.00
Lot 3040. Men's fancy Cheviot suits (heavy)	3.50
Lot 3060. Men's striped and plaid Cheviot suits	2.50
Lot 3070. Men's check Cassimere suits	3.00
Lot 3080. Men's and youths' fancy Cassimere suits	3.50
Lot 3090. Men's Cassimere suits (six patterns)	4.00
Lot 5000. Children's knee pant suit	4.00
Lot 3585. Boy's suits (10 to 17 years)	7.00
Lot 6000. Men's Cheviot overcoats, 34 to 42, silk sleeve lining	9.25
Lot 7060. Men's Pique overcoats, blue, black and brown	5.00
Eight-pound, four-point gray blankets	3.85

Brownsville Woolen Mills Retail Store . . . 140 First St.
UNDER GILMAN HOUSE.

[illegible]

[illegible]ne Price to All

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas

Are the most *thoroughly reliable goods in the market.* They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in *quality, weight, width* and *shade,* thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black. None genuine unless rolled on the "*Varnished Board,*" showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark.

S[illegible]

—A—

[illegible]

SALE

That our Clearance Sale would prove a success we did not doubt for a moment. We were hardly prepared however for the rush of custom that our friends favored us with, we have been working night and day and are now prepared in all departments to serve our trade.

All Departments

are included in this Sale. Every article has been reduced. When we announce a Clearance Sale it is not for the purpose of clearing out a few yards of some particular line of goods, but a General Clearing out of all lines for COIN.

COIN is what we are after. We do business on a Cash Basis and Coin is a very necessary adjunct.

Special Features.

As we before explained we have too little advertising space to publish a full price-list of our Clearance Sale Prices, and in order to give the public an idea of our Cut Rates we publish a list of "Special Features" of articles selected from various departments from day to day.

Read Carefully.

We do not wish to convey the impression that you can only secure bargains in those lines of goods advertised as "Special Features. Our whole stock is open to you at Cut Rates. It is one Grand Clearance Sale in which every article is included, and "Special Features" are merely specimens of the bargains we have for you. If you do not happen to find advertised the article you wish to purchase, that makes no difference; you will find it at our counters, and at a price so FAR BELOW REGULAR PRICES that you will wonder how we can sell so cheap.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

Of every piece of Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plush, All-Wool Colored Dress Goods, Silk and Wool Colored Dress Goods, All-Wool Black Dress Goods, Silk and Wool Black Dress Goods

S[illegible]

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

Of Every Article in the Department.

Flannels	Table Linens
Blankets	Towels and Crashes
Comforts	Fine Damask Setts
Bed Spreads	Felts and Tapestries
Cretonnes	Lace Curtains and Nets
Prints	Machas Curtains
Ginghams	Chenille Spreads
Ticking	Piano Covers
Denims	Cloths

S[illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Special Features FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

$3.75 will buy our $4.50 or $5.00 Genuine French Kid, hand-sewed and turned, Ladies' Shoes. We have a full line of these goods in stock in B, C, D and E width; sizes from 2½ to 7; Common Sense or Opera style.

$3.15 will buy any pair of our $4 or $4.50 Gents' Heavy Winter Shoes, such as Cork Sole Shoe, English Grain Shoe, Sondan Calf Shoe, Rubber Sole Shoe, Policeman Shoe. All Strictly Waterproof.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

Of Laces and Embroideries, every piece of Lace Edging, Insertion, All-Overs and Flouncing—every piece of Embroidery Edging, Insertion, All-Over, Flouncing, etc., in Hamburg, Swiss, Cambric or Nainsook goods—are all on sale at HALF-PRICE.

We have a beautiful line of Laces we will sell you for 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12½, 15c per yard—worth three times the money. We also have a fine line of Silk and Point Laces, which are included in this sale. Our Embroidery stock is the largest in Portland. Prices are Cut in Two.

S[illegible]

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Mammoth Clearance Sale Of Ribbons, at prices never before named; no trash; all Silk Ribbons. Sash Ribbons are included.

MILLINERY AND CLOAKS.

Mammoth Clearance Sale. Everything goes: nothing reserved. Children's Cloaks for a song. Ladies Hats for a trifle.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

A MAMMOTH CLEARANCE SALE Of EVERYTHING in the line. Gentlemen, NOW is your opportunity.

Store Closes at 7 P. M., sharp,

[illegible]'s' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE LAND OF THE KANAKAS.

Rev. Mr. Sellwood Talks of His Tour to the Sandwich Islands.

The People, Their Habits and Their Method of Government—Where Volcanoes Belch Forth and Lava Flows.

Last night Rev. John W. Sellwood gave an interesting lecture in Hall & Stott's hall, East Portland, his subject being: "A Recent Visit to the Sandwich Islands." The lecture was especially valuable from the fact that it was an account of personal observation. Rev. Mr. Sellwood having spent several months on the islands. Fully an hour was occupied in the delivery of the lecture, and the speaker was given the closest attention. Following is a synopsis of the reverend gentlemen's remarks:

A trip to the islands is one of the most delightful imaginable, whether made in a sailing vessel or in one of the fine steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu. The islands lie just within the north tropic zone, 21.18 degrees north, latitude and longitude 157 degrees, 48 west. They are distant from San Francisco two thousand miles. There are twelve islands in the group, four of them barren volcanic rocks, and the remaining ones are agricultural. The four largest islands of the group are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Nauai—are the most productive and abound in the most luxuriant tropical vegetation. Hawaii is the furthest south and is the largest island. It contains nearly twice as many square miles as all the rest put together. Oahu

THE MOST POPULOUS

And best known of the group because of its seaport and seat of government, Honolulu, has but 600 square miles of territory, and its narrowest point is not more than fourteen miles wide.

From the best authorities we learn that this group was known to Spanish navigators as early as 1542, but practically they were unknown to the world until rediscovered by Captain Cook in 1778. He anchored his vessel in Nealakekua bay off the island of Hawaii, and was about to make friends with the natives. They looked up to him as a god, refused to trade with him, but gave him freely of the best of all their productions. He was conducted to the house of the gods, admitted to the sacred enclosure and given the highest homage. His death occurred on the 14th of February, 1779. He had a quarrel with some of the natives, and in struggling to free himself from them he fell to the earth and uttered a loud groan. Immediately the people exclaimed, "He groans! He is not a god," and

INSTANTLY KILLED HIM.

The influence of Captain Cook and his men was bad, and his death was regarded as a just punishment for his base and wicked life while on the islands.

The Hawaiians in their days of heathenism were very superstitious and some still cling to the old beliefs, notably that of the power of their priests to pray them to death. Not more than a couple of years ago a princess became convinced that she was being prayed to death, to appease the wrath of the goddess Pali, who is supposed to regulate the actions of the great volcano. She refused all food, grew weaker and weaker until finally she died.

There are but few of the old idols to be seen now on the islands, and only one heathen temple in a partial state of preservation. The last human sacrifice offered on the islands was in 1818, two years before the arrival of the first missionaries.

THE AMERICAN BOARD

Sent out the first company of missionaries in 1820. To give even the briefest outline of their work of the ignorance, superstition and moral degradation they had to overcome, and the success which year by year crowned their efforts, would be impossible in one brief lecture. The annals of missionary work in modern times fail to tell anywhere of such a ready and general acceptance of Christianity.

Education is compulsory and good schools are maintained by the government all over the islands.

The formation of the islands is volcanic. The soil is formed from the decomposed lava, and on some of the islands the work of decomposition has been going on much longer than on others. Hawaii is still in a formative state. On this island is situated the largest active volcano in the world. The

CRATER IS A GREAT PIT

Nine miles in circumference and 700 feet deep. The lake of fire is about 500 feet long and 300 feet broad. I stood on a cliff, fifty yards from the edge, and had a grand view. The lava is in constant action, now overflowing the edge of the lake in great waves of fire, now throwing jets of lava high in air, or with maddened fury and deafening noise dashing up against the walls. There have been several destructive lava flows on the islands since their discovery. Probably the flow of 1880 produced more terror than any other. It broke out far up in the mountain and flowed onward to the sea, carrying everything before it. With irresistible power it forced its way through dense forests and over all obstacles until it came within half a mile of the pretty town of Hilo, when the fire went out and the flow ceased. The

CLIMATE OF THE ISLANDS

Is most equable. The average temperature is 75 deg. Far., and for invalids whose vitality is not too much exhausted, it is a very desirable resort. The rain-fall is very great on some of the islands, sometimes as much as 192 inches in the course of the year. If any country has earned the title of "Wellfoot," surely Hawaii has.

Tropical fruits flourish here, and oranges, bananas, figs, mangoes, etc., are in the market most of the year. Sugar is the chief industry and article of export, and pays better than anything else.

The scenery is beautiful beyond description. The foliage is rich and varied and is green the whole year through. The island of Hawaii is particularly rich in scenery and typical tropical forests and waterfalls.

There were but few quadrupeds on the islands before the coming of white men. Nearly all domestic animals have been introduced. There are no wild animals and no snakes; one can travel through the thickest jungles with perfect safety. Mosquitoes are a great pest, and renders the otherwise charming evenings

ALMOST UNENDURABLE.

Leprosy is taking off the natives by the hundreds. There are about 1000 cases confined on the island of Molokai, and perhaps as many more at large. White people do not often contract the disease if their habits are good.

The present population of the islands is 80,000, only one-half of whom are natives. The language is simple and expressive, and the voices of the people sweet and musical. Nearly every native of adult years can read and write his own language.

The intellectual and moral condition and religious life of the Hawaiians compares favorably with any other part of the civilized world.

The government of the islands is a constitutional monarchy. The present king is well educated and has a good presence, but is without principle, and is simply tolerated by the people.

The dress of the native men is similar to that Europeans. The women dress for ease and comfort rather than for style. They wear a loose outer garment, styled a "holokie," very similar to our Mother Hubbard wrapper. Many of the white women wear the same for its cool and comfortable effect.

The food of the natives is poi and raw fish, with bananas and sugar cane for dessert. The Hawaiians are lazy and listless in their habits. They have but few duties, and spend their time lolling on mats and smoking, or blocking up the narrow sidewalks gossiping. They are

GENEROUS TO A FAULT,

And will share their last dish of poi with any one in need. Tramps and beggars are unknown among them.

A voyage to the islands is always delightful. The Southern Pacific is free from storms and the steamers and sailing vessels employed are well fitted up and courteously and efficiently manned. To anyone desiring rest and the benefit of a sea voyage, I would advise a vacation and a trip to the Sandwich Islands, where perpetual summer reigns."

THE PEOPLE.

The singing by Mrs. Helen Parrish, of East Portland, and Mrs. Mitchell, late of Chicago, last night of Portland, added much to the entertainment of the evening, and was fully appreciated by the large audience.

LEBANON NEWS NOTES.

New Church Dedicated—Municipal Election—G. A. R. Installation—Masonic Matters.

The regular correspondent, writing from Lebanon under date of January 9, says:

But little snow is reported on the mountains, which, according to old settlers, means a mild winter.

At its last meeting the Lebanon Masonic lodge installed the following officers: S. O. Wallace, W. M.; J. Beard, S. W.; C. C. Hackleman, J. W.; J. M. Ralston, Treas.; M. A. Miller, Sec.; E. Keebler, S. D.; William Petree, J. D.; G. T. Cotton, tyler.

There is more or less quiet talk and earnest longing among several of our citizens for the postoffice as soon as possible after the 4th of March. While the pay is not large, yet it seems to offer a too comfortable place for an anti-Harrison man to enjoy when the distribution of offices begins.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. had a joint installation of their respective officers last Saturday evening. Quite a number of invited guests were present. Recitations, songs and short addresses followed the installation, as well as a bountiful supper, which showed some good "foraging" had been done.

The city election came off last Monday. There was but one ticket and in consequence but little interest. The following are the officers: D. Andrews, president of the council; councilmen—J. M. Ralston, J. W. Burkhart, M. A. Miller, T. C. Peebles; recorder, G. W. Rice; treasurer, Arthur Roberts; marshal, G. Chesshir.

The new M. E. church was dedicated on December 29. Rev. Wilson, assisted by President VanScoy, of the Willamette University, conducted the services. The building is of the latest church architecture and neatly furnished in every particular, and cost $2900. There was a balance of indebtedness of $868, which had to be raised or secured before the church could be dedicated. After an able and eloquent sermon by Rev. Wilson the work of removing the debt began. In less than a half-hour the sum of $929 was raised and the beautiful building was dedicated. Mr. Staver, of Portland, donated the bell, and other friends there and elsewhere presented an organ, all of which was greatly appreciated.

SOME OMITTED REPORT.

About the Silver Prune—A Committee Appointed —Local Exhibits.

The following additional proceedings were crowded out of the regular report which appeared in yesterday's OREGONIAN, of the annual meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Society:

Mr. Hansen asked if the silver prune was a distinct variety, which called out a sharp discussion. It was shown that years ago the then Horticultural association made a rigid inquiry and decided that it was identical with the golden drop; that the six original trees were purchased of G. W. Walling by Alderman and billed then as golden drops; that there was an inferior but similar prune of that name that was once common in Oregon.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Jory moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the managers of the State Agricultural society and the Mechanics' Fair and Industrial Fair associations and try to induce them to give better premiums for both green and evaporated fruits. This passed and the chair named Messrs. Jory, Settlemier and Allen as such committee.

LOCAL EXHIBITS.

R. A. Miller, of Jacksonville, spoke very earnestly and well of the good use of holding local exhibits and giving local premiums for good fruits of all kinds. He expressed earnest desire to advance the fruit-growers' interests, recognizing that Rogue river offered superior inducements for such production. It was necessary to have local societies through the state and all work together.

Dr. Plummer moved that the committee on the Fruit union be instructed to continue their work and take steps to organize and secure the co-operation of leading fruit-growers; this passed and the committee consists of Dr. Cardwell, Dr. Plummer, Murphy Allen and Dosch.

A WORD IN REPLY TO A CRITIC.

EAST PORTLAND, Jan. 9, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I have read an article in your issue of the 8th over the signature of John Mackey zie, criticising an impromptu talk to the young men last Sunday at the Y. M. C. A. hall.

For a time I was puzzled to call to mind the incident. On reflection I remembered that after my very short talk a boy stepped up and criticised the use of the term "force" used in my answers to Mr. Moody's questions in the Tabernacle, December 31, last, and also a quotation I made from the astronomical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Lardner. I tried to show him that "energy" (his favorite term) and "force" were both correct—the Greek work *energia* from *en* (in) and *ergon* work; that "force" is energy expended; that our French word "force" from the Latin *fortis* means strength, action, power, vigor, might, energy; that all scientific works speak of the "correlation of force," not "correlation of energy," for the reason as before stated, that force is energy expended; that energy may exist in a latent condition, but force cannot as it is energy in action.

The statement quoted from Dr. Lardner was that "all the great discoveries of scientific principles were accidental," as per some of the doctor's citations—the German thoughtlessly "cutting the form of a letter on a piece of bark," from which we have the art of printing; "the boy seeing the lid of his mother's teakettle agitated by boiling water" developing the power of steam; "the spectacle maker's boy in his father's shop, looking through two lenses at a distant church spire and varying their distance, called his father to witness the result, from which we have the telescope of to-day." As these quotations were made from scientific authors, if they are incorrect Mr. Mackenzie's work is reform science, and he no doubt feels fully competent to do so. But the examples of "discovery" cited by him fully prove that he is wrong and Dr. Lardner right, for not one shows a single "discovery,"—which means to uncover something before unseen or unknown. When something before unknown is first seen that is a "discovery," and when the application of principles in common use finds the results of that "discovery" no new discovery is made, as future results necessarily flow from the original discovery. For example: In 1829 Mr. Airy "discovered" that the planet Herschel was constantly varying its distance from the sun. Astronomers compared these variations (from well-established principles) and found they could only be caused by the existence of an exterior and unknown planet. By mathematics this unknown planet was located. A powerful telescope was then directed to the point in space where the calculations had located the planet, and at the very instant and for the first time a world was seen by human eyes. The only "discovery" was that the whole process was Herschel's varying distance from the sun. All that followed was the necessary result by the application of principles each of which formed a distinct "discovery" in the ages past.

I tried to explain these things to the "boy," but soon found out that he knew more than I did; and I saw he was suffering from a disease common to youth, characterized by a swelling behind the ears, like measles. A man has but one such attack in his lifetime; if it strikes in it kills him; if he survives he is fortified. I also saw the disease had assumed a chronic form, which from my diagnosis would take about forty-five years to cure, and as I did not expect to live so long and have another appointment in two hours I abandoned the case.

As to the distance light travels in a minute, I may have confounded it with the sun's distance from the earth, quoting the estimate of old astronomers at 95,000,000 of miles, in round numbers. Speakers frequently make the same mistakes with well-known names, or letters of the alphabet.

I. D. DRIVER.

A Case of Charity.

In North Salem, there resides a family named Holcott, recently moved from Lebanon. The father is an old soldier and a member of the G. A. R. They are in very poor circumstances and to add to their distress death entered their little home yesterday and robbed them of a bright, 10-year-old boy. This is a case deserving the attention and consideration of the charitable people of Salem, who do not usually leave such cases long neglected.

MISSISSIPPI SAVAGES.

The Story of the War Made on the Peaceable Blacks.

The Causeless Attack—All Negroes Who Defended Themselves Murdered, and Many Others Who Had Nothing to Do With the Affair.

Special Staff Correspondence Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, (dem.)

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 28.—The Wahalak tragedy was not the result of a race war. It was simply an unlawful attack upon the home of a colored man and the killing of two of the assailants, and the subsequent pursuit and murder of several black men by lawless whites. This lawlessness was permitted to gather force through the culpable indifference of an incompetent sheriff, on whose head the responsibility must be laid.

Wahalak is a little lumber station on the Mobile & Ohio road, situated in Kemper county, which is not unknown to fame. The negroes are said to outnumber the whites ten to one. On either side of the railroad and for several miles back, the country is level and the soil rich. On the east side there arises a series of precipitous bluffs behind which the country is sterile and broken. In the valley below live the white planters, most of whom own their places as family inheritances, while the negroes, who were their former slaves, live on the highlands where they cultivate small patches. Many of them have bought their homes and live in an ideal republic of their own. In the busy seasons they hire out to the planters below, and money thus earned, supplemented by their own little crops, enables them to live the year round.

THE CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY.

The Maury family is the leading one in that section of Kemper county. The head of the family, J. W. Maury, now an aged man, has a large family, who are settled around him. He was also before the war a large slave owner, and his former slaves are among the most prominent among the black inhabitants of the hills. Mr. Maury's two sons, Henry and Frank, men in middle life, married and the fathers of large families, live adjoining him. George Maury, the leader of the colored men, was a former slave of the Maury family (and most likely a blood relation of his master, after whom he was called), and had the implicit trust of its members. Some years ago George married the house girl who held the kitchen keys in the Maury household. The affair was one of note. In the marriage of two trusted servants the Maurys showed the deepest interest. The wedding took place from the mansion, and the newly married pair were settled in one of the mountain cabins, where they have since lived in a thrifty manner, paying for the place and accumulating something every year.

THE CAUSES OF ILL-FEELING.

As to what led up to the present ill-feeling there are conflicting opinions. It has been stated that a few Sundays ago a negro preacher in one of the churches read General Sherman's recent fulmination in which he referred to the use which might be made of the torch, dynamite and the sword. That reading, however, did not take place in the Maury neighborhood, but in De Kalb, some miles distant, and there is no evidence that the Wahalak negroes ever heard of it. The friends of the De Kalb preacher deny that he ever read it, and, again, a number of letters appeared recently in several Northern papers, which criticised somewhat freely the manners of the people and the relations between the races. As the negroes are not a reading people, and probably never saw either one of the obscure papers printing the offensive articles, it is difficult to see how they could have been incited by them. It is suggested that the personal character of the white men concerned would throw light upon the tragedy.

Tom Nicholson and his brother-in-law, Seth Cobb, are known as hard cases. Many stories are told as to their antecedents, their drinking habits, and their association with negroes. It is asserted by many that their families lived on terms of equality with those of the negroes by whom they were surrounded. Hence, when George Maury ordered Nicholson's young son to drive out of the way and let him pass, he was only carrying out the familiarity which had long existed. George is a man of violent speech, so that his language was that to which the Nicholsons were accustomed. When Tom Nicholson reached the spot he found the boy still crying, with the negro still abusing him. A fight took place in which the negro whipped the white man. Cobb went home and Maury drove on. This, then, establishes the feud, with George Maury, black, on one side, and Tom Nicholson, white, on the other.

THE NIGHT BATTLE.

Nicholson sent for his brother-in-law, Seth Cobb. Soon others were added to the crowd, among them being Wm Vaughn and Wm. Hare. They claim that their purpose was to arrest George Maury for assault and battery. There is much stronger evidence, however, that their intention was to get George for the purpose of flogging him and perhaps to kill him, if he should resist too strongly. This theory would be in keeping with the antecedents of the parties. The white Maurys joined in later, their special object being to punish the negro for presuming to talk impudently to a white boy. George Maury knew what was coming and prepared for it. His house is on the highest point of one of the highest hills in the neighborhood. The smokehouse, the cotton pen and wagon bed form a triangle, commanding the gate entrance into the house. George called his friends together, thirteen in number, and prepared to defend himself from the attack of the mob. The party approached Saturday night, eleven white men composing it, with Seth Cobb in command, Frank Maury as his first lieutenant, and Thomas Nicholson, Wm. Hare, William Vaughn, a young clerk named Giles, and others. The party passed within range of the triangle, and up to the door of the house. Frank Maury pushed the door open, and found the house perfectly dark. An inmate told him that George was over about the cotton pen. As the crowd turned in that direction, a deathly fire was opened upon it from the three intrenched outhouses. Giles took to his heels and ran, never stopping until noon of next day. Seth Cobb fell mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes. Neal Pratt Maury hit the dust. Nicholson was mortally wounded. William Hare fell between a log and the fence, which afforded him protection against the fire from the cotton pen. The night was bright and clear, and every movement could be distinctly seen. One of the inmates of the cotton pen took special charge of Hare, who was behind the log. This negro would work his rifle through the portholes in all directions, trying to get good aim at Hare, while the fire would be as promptly returned. During a cessation in the shooting Hare jumped the fence and soon made himself scarce. The fight a dozen of the party were seriously wounded, all of whom retreated, leaving the dead on the field. When the party returned next day for the dead they found that the negroes had evacuated the place.

The raiders at once took measures to color the whole affair. The stories sent out were all of their own making, correspondents from a distance were kept at bay, and several were given to understand that their immediate departure might be to their interest. The reports which were sent out, under these circumstances, conveyed the idea that it was a race war, that the whites were in danger of extermination at the hands of the infuriated negroes. Such reports found ready sympathy and immediate response. The young men in all parts of the state were ready to go to the defense of the beleaguered whites. Still Sheriff Key was strangely inactive. So far as he was concerned he might as well not have existed. While young men 200 miles away were tendering their aid to the people whom they believed to be in danger, the sworn law officer of the county, but twelve miles away, never moved a peg.

The excitement which followed the news of the moonlight battle on the hill was intense. The better class of people in Kemper county, who have as little sympathy with the Cobbs and Nicholsons as with the negroes, began to feel concerned for the good name of the county, but owing to the absence of a leader, the sheriff failing to appear, could not accomplish much. A party of men from Meridian were the first to arrive and the first to leave. The story of their departure has yet to be told. It seems that there were a good many pocket-flasks in the party, and that by the time they reached Wahalak they were ready for business on an extensive scale. They fired around wildly at every negro in sight, and, while a race war had not yet broken out, it was plain that a little more promiscuous shooting would produce one. Several prominent citizens, seeing this, induced the Meridian men to return home.

SECURING THE COUNTY.

It was the Wednesday evening following the Sunday battle that the friends of the dead men organized to skirmish the county. Three days had passed by; the county was the scene of blood; the whole Union was thrilled with horror at the impending calamity in Kemper; people in all parts of Mississippi were concerned for the safety of their brethren, and yet Sheriff Key was supremely indifferent. Here was a company of armed men, booted and spurred, laden down with shotguns and revolvers, dividing off into platoons to scour the county with hostile intent, all without law or the presence of the sheriff, who was quietly receiving the taxes in DeKalb.

The story of that ride over the country it will take the grand jury to unravel. Vaughn and Hare were prominent as leaders. They went out bound to secrecy, and they are yet under that obligation. *Many negroes are missing*, and when an absentee is named the suggestion is made that he has probably *gone to Arkansas*." What peculiar meaning that phrase has it is hard to determine. One of the parties which scoured the neighborhood in which George Maury lived, arrested several negroes. On the return it was suggested that it would be well to have the negroes under guard in an old house called the white house. Five hard-looking cases were left in charge of the party. Thursday morning the guard appeared in Wahalak without their prisoners.

"They escaped," said the leader, "I reckon they're whar they'll do us no harm, but you must as well scratch their names off the list. They won't come back here soon."

How many more have gone the same road it is hard to say, but there is plenty of room for conjecture. "Every one of the thirteen suspected men will be killed if caught" said a citizen who knew all the parties concerned. George Maury, Will Martin and Walter Crook are among the three who, it is significantly stated have "gone to Arkansas." Their cabins have been burned and desolation reigns where they lately lived.

WILL THERE BE A RACE WAR?

Will there be a race war in Mississippi? That question is suggested by the above recital. There is no reason why there should be. The negroes are as docile as ever. They are comparatively contented. Wherever rebellion exists it springs from purely local and personal causes. There is no faction whatever between the races. But still a race war might be easily brought about, unless the white people of Mississippi take prompt action to prevent it. The prevention must come in the shape of a curb upon the debased elements of the white population, among whom the antipathy to the negro is the greatest. Public opinion must be so concentrated as to forbid such incidents as that of Wahalak. It is unfortunate for Mississippi that she has no great city from which influences might radiate, and that no great newspaper is published within her borders to read the riot act to irresponsible men who would endanger the peace of the state. Mississippi is an exclusively agricultural state, with small cities located at long range from each other, and with no railroad centers. As a result her interests are scattered, her people are not acquainted with each other, and there is not that unity of purpose and execution which are to be found in a state where people meet more freely and have better means of communication. The politicians are equally as strange with each other as are the people. The circulation of the papers is confined to the adjoining counties to the ones in which they are published. With the people, the press, the population centers, the railroads, and the postal system thus scattered there is confusion, which gives good play for local quarrels. Then the feeling prevails that the good name of the state requires the suppression, as far as possible, of the publication of such events as have taken place in the last three weeks.

I have not met a single citizen who approves of the conduct of the Wahalak raiders, now that they have the facts in the case (nor one that will bit a finger to bring the murderers to justice). It is conceded that George Maury had the right to defend his home against a party of vigilants, and that the killing of the negro prisoners at the "white house" was but brutal murder.

But if the courts do no better than the sheriff, the people of Kemper county must be prepared for criticism.

MILITIA IMPROVEMENT.

Some Suggestions of an Old Army Officer to the Legislature.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Since it seems to be the purpose of the state to maintain an organized militia, the legislature should remedy the defects of the present organization so as to secure the greatest benefit from expenditure of money for militia support.

This may be easily done if the objects to be accomplished by organizing a state militia are kept in view. These are at least two-fold: To provide a military force to quell riots, suppress mob violence and enforce obedience to law and order when the posse comitatus is unable to do so, and to enable the state to respond to a call from the general government with military aid and with her quota of ready made, because well-organized and disciplined soldiers.

Troops should be organized, armed and equipped with reference to the duties they are expected to perform. In the case of state troops we have seen that this is mainly quelling riots and suppressing mobs—duties best met by men organized, armed and equipped as infantry. Experience has proved that field artillery is almost wholly useless in connection with such service as usually falls to the lot of national guardsmen.

Efficient field artillery requires trained drivers, trained horses and great proficiency in field maneuvers, all of which are practically impossible in national guard service. Riots more usually occur in cities, in the streets of which the best drilled batteries are at great disadvantage, while untrained horses and men are most likely to prove sources of greater damage than of good.

From all considerations machine guns are best adapted to the exigencies of national guard service. They are easily maneuvered by hand, especially in the streets of a city, and are terribly effective against dense masses of men, such as mobs usually are.

Machine or Gattling batteries should be organized as infantry, and armed with the infantry rifle without bayonets, the men necessary to work the gun being armed with revolvers only. From considerations of economy, as well as efficiency, we hope to see the legislature end the existence of artillery as now organized, and supply machine gun batteries instead. The same reasoning and deduction from experience apply with reference to the cavalry arm as now organized. This should be superceded by mounted infantry.

The legislature should make especial appropropriation of such an amount as would secure the instruction of officers and men by a competent army officer. This instruction might be given in the armories of the guard, or better, at the annual encampment.

The war of the rebellion quite effectually destroyed the contempt with which the regular army officer looked upon the volunteer soldier. To-day the national guardsman has do more earnest and valuable coadjutors than the officers of the regular army. The legislature should supply, in the body of the law, the rules and regulations to govern the organization. These would then be fixed and certain, and the recruit could then know in advance of his enlistment just what regulations would govern him as a guardsman. In the same manner there should be added a complete judicature to the law.

Without a jurisprudence that is enforceable through the plainest methods, no efficient military structure can be erected. This is a very important subject, and should receive the attention it demands. As the judicature now stands, it is illy combined and practically ineffectual, either to command respect for its observance or to enforce obedience to its mandates. No room should exist for doubt and uncertainty, nor for the exercise of mere official whims.

The jurisprudence of the organization should be as its arms, always in order, unerring as to its object, and used only when really necessary. CAISSON.

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BUTTER-MAKING IN OREGON.

The Beneficent Effect of the State Dairy Law to Farmers.

Sixteen Creameries Now in Operation—No Bogus Butter for Sale—Cleanliness Necessary in the Dairy.

In his valuable address before the Farmers' Institute at Salem, W. W. Baker, esq., gave some interesting facts, derived from his experience as dairy commissioner, as follows:

I refer to a few facts that I had the pleasure of developing while holding the office of Oregon state dairy commissioner—the object being at the time to establish a standard of milk, so as to be able to discover whether the milk venders were adulterating their milk)—but I do so to illustrate the difference between dairy-bred and common cows.

I had three analyses—one each from the Jersey herd of Governor Moody, Captain J. T. Apperson and W. S. Ladd, esq. The average solids of these three tests were a little over 22 per cent., while the average of fifteen other analyses that I had made from common dairy herds fell a little short of 14 per cent. And not one of the fifteen tests exceeded 15 per cent.

As stated above, the average farmer—or dairyman, if you please—does not, it is to be presumed, own pure bred herds; but he owns a grade common stock, which can be improved if he will follow out the same course that has brought the Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire and the Red Polled Suffolk to their present standard of excellence.

A little less than four years ago the butter industry of this state was so depressed by the large importations of imitation butter, that to talk to anyone about the advantages of the dairy industry was but to insult him. Butter was selling in the market at 10@20 cents per pound, and on April 1, 1885, it was estimated that there were from forty to fifty tons in the city of Portland alone that could not be sold at even the price named.

The Oregon state dairy law went into effect at that time. By a vigorous enforcement of the law, in less than six months butter had advanced to 20 and 30 cents.

It is estimated that each inhabitant consumes twenty-six pounds of butter per annum. Supposing that Oregon, including transient travel, has a population of 300,000 people, and that half that number bought their butter, they would pay the butter makers for 3,900,000 pounds. This, at 25 cents per pound—the average price when the Oregon dairy law went into effect—would amount to $585,000; at 25 cents, the price since the advance, they will pay $975,000—or a difference of $390,000.

This is not all—and I always regret to stand as a lone witness when there is other proof at hand. In the fall of 1886, desiring to present valuable facts in my report to the governor relative to the working of the dairy law, I had the following correspondence with business gentlemen in Portland:

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 31, 1886.

Henry Everding, esq.: I am aware that your dealings in dairy products are sufficient to enable you to form very correct ideas as to the present standard of Oregon dairy products. I would, therefore be pleased if you would state in writing your opinion regarding the Oregon dairy products now as compared with twenty-one months ago, or in other words before the Oregon state dairy law went into effect. I would also esteem it a favor if you would give your opinion as to the influence of the Oregon dairy law.

Mr. Everding replied as follows:

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 31st ult., I am pleased to say that I believe our Oregon butter has improved in its quality at least 40 per cent. during the last 21 months, or since the Oregon state dairy law went into effect. The banishment from our state of oleomargarine and butterine made a market for the cheaper Oregon butter particularly. The law has had the effect to stimulate the Oregon dairymen, for in the law they believe they have a friend.

Then again, I am satisfied that if there had been no law regarding imitation butter there would not now be a creamery in the state. There are some six of these, and as a consequence we are being supplied with good butter, to the exclusion of butter heretofore imported from other states.

Yours truly, HENRY EVERDING,
Commission Merchant, 47 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

I called on Messrs. E. Larsen & Co., commission merchants, corner of Washington and Front streets, who are large dealers in Oregon dairy products, showed them a copy of the letter written to Mr. Henry Everding, as well as that gentleman's reply. Mr. Larsen wrote:

I endorse all said in Mr. Everding's letter, except I say that, in my judgment, the improvement has been from 35 to 40 per cent.

E. LARSEN & CO.

Then there were six creameries within our borders; now there are some sixteen, and new ones are going into operation every little while. The great success of the imitation butter traffic has, it is believed, induced manufacturers and dealers in other foods to so adulterate them that it is now believed the table dairy fares have all had their day, and that we must meet the food adulteration by enacting laws which will cover the whole ground. In this connection I am pleased to note the fact that there will be a bill introduced in the coming legislature to regulate the manufacturing, offering or selling of adulterated foods. Should such a law be enacted and properly enforced it will be worth more than $1,000,000 annually to the producers of this state.

Assuming that we have the very best climate and soil, and that our people will have the cows, and withal the intelligence and energy to make the North Pacific a land where no wolf will ever be seen at the door, may we not reasonably expect this will become a large exporting state in place of an importing one as now.

How to make the best butter, whether it be made by the old, the middle, or the new methods. It is only the best bred dairy cow that will give the best milk for butter. Any kind of a cow will give better milk when fed on good food. Breeders claim that parents cannot transmit qualities they do not possess. I believe, however, that there is a principle in that occult spark of life that antecedes each personality; that there is a law that warrants a continuous improvement in all nature under favorable conditions, and that it is in that principle the producers are to accomplish their greatest hopes and purposes. Those who understand the principle of nutrition know that food must contain the necessary constituents of nutrition, or else there will be no growth, no improvement, nor yield of milk.

To get the best results we must have the best cows and best food. No animal or plant will prosper unless properly conditioned, and if the condition be an unhealthy one reversion and disease will be the result.

Grass is a natural food for cows and the pasture may be regarded as her natural home. Our system of dairying is an art, and its management is therefore largely under artificial conditions and control. Cows, when stabled, should be allowed at least 1000 cubic feet of air space. Plenty of room in front of cows should be required, and they should never be allowed to stand facing each other, for when they are so allowed one cow must be inhaling the exhalation of the other. We know pure blood depends upon pure air, and that pure milk depends upon the pure blood of the cow, as well as on pure food and pure air. Every person knows that milk inclosed in a cellar with potatoes, coal oil, or anything that gives off an odor, will partake of the odor, so as to destroy its flavor and make it distasteful as an article of food; and still how often we see great piles of manure decomposing right close up to the cow barn; also the stable floor and walls a mass of filth. Where such is the case, the air cannot certainly be pure, and yet the cows are inhaling in this condition, and the warm milk coming from the udder gives off a vapor, and the cold, impure air rushes in to fill its place; and thus the milk naturally takes in all impurities connected with the air around the cow house, and as there is a large amount of mucus and decomposed animal and vegetable matter given off by the cow it can easily be seen how necessary it is to keep the cow house clean. I am aware that it is held that as long as the milk is warmer than the air it will resist the cold air. I don't believe the theory of the principle, as to milk.

The sense of smell must be very largely the dairyman's guide in the dairy, for that which is offensive is unhealthy. It is regarded much more injurious for a cow to inhale impure air than to eat injurious food, for in the latter case digestion may overcome the effect, while in the other the impure air passes into the lungs, thence into the blood, and is carried off through the secretions, and the milk, being the largest one, will of course contain the largest per cent. of impurities. Without entering into the whys, it is enough to say that whenever there is decomposition there is bacteria floating in the air, and should these germs enter into the milk it is questionable if any system of straining will rid the milk of them, and if they are not eliminated the butter made from such milk will surely partake of their influence. I believe this to be the principal reason why much butter does not keep. It was diseased while in the milk. Under no circumstances should milk be allowed to stand until it becomes cooler than the surrounding atmosphere while in the milking barn, for should this be allowed it becomes a condenser of the warmer atmosphere, and, of course, will receive whatever impurities may be in the air. Each pail, bucket, tub or vat of milk should be covered with a cloth as soon as possible after milking.

The natural food for milk-making is grass and grain, in an unchanged state. And when, in mistaken economy, we substitute a cheaper material as food, in proportion may we expect in return impure and impoverished milk, that will be detrimental to consumers, and far more costly in the end to the producer.

Sprouted grain, even though it be dried thoroughly, has ever been regarded as unfit food for both man and beast, the use of which would not be tolerated in fattening hogs for market. Neither would its conversion into flour and exposure for sale be permitted. And yet brewers' waste is fed with impunity to cows giving the milk consumed in our towns and cities; on the basis of a business transaction, there is "more money in it" than there is in feeding hay and grain.

Brewers' waste, as I understand it, is the residue or what is left of the grain out of which beer is made, which, if so, it is only necessary to consider the process through which it passes:

First—Malting or sprouting grain is but the conversion of starch into sugar (the saccharine fermentation), or first step of decomposition, which alone renders it unfit for food.

Second—Brewing is but the extraction of the saccharine matter, for further fermentation and conversion into beer, leaving the waste or residue not only changed, but destitute in a measure of the elements essential to life. The introduction of this waste into an animal's stomach may arrest fermentation and modify to some extent this perverted condition, but the process of digestion can never restore the properties lost, nor convert the properties remaining back to a natural condition, susceptible of assimilation and conversion into healthy milk.

It makes no difference whether the milk is to be passed through a separator, or to be handled by the shallow or deep system of cream-raising, the milk should be strained through a thick cloth. Away with the wire sieve strainer, through the meshes of which whole columns of *bacteria* could pass without endangering a commotion.

A milk house is a prerequisite. It should be so constructed as to be air tight, except such ventilation as is protected with a sheet or piece of canton flannel. The finest will filter the air, and the atmosphere in the room will therefore be kept pure. Running water in the creamery is best, but if this is not available keep a tub or barrel of cold water standing in it; a box or barrel of unslacked lime, as well as a box of charcoal should also be kept in the milk house. The former is a purifier and the latter an absorbent. The milk room should be so constructed that it can be kept at a temperature of about 58 degrees, this being the proper temperature for cream-raising. Where the cream is taken off or out of the milk it should be removed into the churning department to ripen. This room should be kept at a temperature of about 62 degrees, the right condition for churning. The ripening process is one to be judged—(and the sooner we learn to churn sweet cream the better.) The cream should be churned as soon as there is a trace of acidity. The churn should be one without friction, for it is friction that breaks the grain or globules and reduces them to oil. A good churn will leave the butter in a granulated condition, if it has ventilation—for it is the oxygen that is in the air and not the pounding that causes the separation of the fatty particles.

Draw the milk off as soon as the churning is done and wash the butter until all the milk is removed; then put in salt brine, let it stand a half-hour or an hour; draw this off and thoroughly wash with cold water, having had one-half a grain of alum dissolved in a gallon of water. The alum will have a tendency to destroy any bacteria, the real progenitor, so to speak, of decomposition and disease, that may have found their way into the butter. Draw this solution off and introduce a strong brine; let it stand an hour, then draw off the brine, and after standing long enough to drain, pack the butter.

No unnecessary delay in packing should be tolerated, for this reason—butter and beef fat are exactly the same thing, except that butter fat contains butyrine. It is this substance that gives butter its aroma and palatable quality. Butyrine being somewhat volatile, it is absolutely right that butter be not exposed to the air, at a time especially when the butter is soft enough to pack. With one exception, no oleo substance besides butter contains butyrine, that being the oil of a certain kind of fish.

A Very Dry Winter.

Hon. W. K. Price, of Jackson county, states that the Rogue river valley is very much in need of rain, in fact that unless it comes soon much damage will result. He says the dust is flying there and people are counseled to draw water for their stock as in summer. And the Rogue river is in Western Oregon!

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar. It has no equal as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and always relieves. Each bottle bears the signature of SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprs., BOSTON, MASS. Sold by dealers generally.

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COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 9.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by river: 1 car agricultural implements, 1 car spring beds, 4 cars hardware, 3 pianos, 4 organs, 4 pkgs hardware, 8 pkgs cutlery, 8 cs cloth-ing, 2 cs canary goods, 8 cs clothing, 2 cs boots and shoes, 75 cs goods, 11 pkgs machinery, 9 cts glass-ware, 2 cs boots and shoes.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 2,000 ctls wheat, 738 bbls flour, 700 ctls oats, 1,000 ctls barley, 150 ctls millstuffs, 26,000 lbs wool, 1,000 lbs hides, 15 pkgs butter, 31 bxs eggs, 60 bxs green fruits, 465 pkgs dried fruits, 60,000 lbs flax, 8 tons hay.

WHEAT—The market is still dull and but little business is being reported. Foreign advices indicate a little more healthy tone to the market but the Eastern exchanges have shown unsteadiness, with occasional weakness. To-day both Chicago and New York were off a peg, with poor trading. The fact of the matter is the bulk of Eastern Oregon wheat has been moved, and but little new wheat has been coming in recently. Should the market advance active trading will begin in valley wheat. We quote prices and prices: Valley $1 40, Eastern Oregon $1 32½. The receipts for the past week have been 137,220 ctls, from the valley and 144,360 ctls from Eastern Oregon.

The following is a statement of wheat delivered by English farmers, imports into the U. K. and quantities on passage for the week ended as below, together with the corresponding periods 1887:

	Farmers deliveries.
Jan. 5, 1889	54,208 qrs. wheat, at 30s 7d
Dec. 28, 1888	35,727 qrs. wheat, at 30s 4d
Jan. 7, 1888	42,362 qrs. wheat, at 30s 10d
Jan. 8, 1887	37,446 qrs. wheat, at 31s 8d

	Imports.
Jan. 5, 1889	189,000 qrs. wheat
Dec. 28, 1888	181,000 bbls. flour
Jan. 7, 1888	320,000 qrs. wheat
Jan. 8, 1887	140,000 bbls. flour
	350,000 qrs. wheat
	195,000 bbls. flour

	Quantities afloat.
Jan. 5, 1889	Wheat and flour...2,273,000 qrs. for U K
	Wheat ..... 404,000 qrs. for Con't
Jan. 5, 1888	Wheat and flour... 2,275,000 qrs. for U. K.
	Wheat ..... 425,000 qrs. for Con't
Jan. 7, 1887	Wheat and flour... 1,447,000 qrs. for U K
	Wheat ..... 253,000 qrs. for Con't
Jan. 8, 1886	Wheat and flour... 1,440,000 qrs. for U K
	Wheat ..... 190,000 qrs. for Con't

FREIGHTS—Dull and inactive.

FLOUR—Receipts since the first of the year have been 5004 bbls, of which 3874 bbls came from the valley and 1790 bbls from Eastern Oregon. The market has showed signs of weakness and to-day dropped 25c. Best grades, standard brands $4 50, other grades $4@4 10.

OATS—The market continues moderately firm, with fair demand and good trading. Receipts since the first of the year have been light, and are still having come in. There is no change in the market quotations; quote 1 35@1 40.

MILLSTUFFS—The receipts since January 1 have been light, holding up prices to a firm extent. Only 222 ctls of bran and 1717 ctls of mixed have come in. We quote: Bran, $16; shorts, $17; chop, $17@20; rolled barley, $23@24 per ton.

VEGETABLES—The market is fairly active, the demand being good for what little is coming in. Quote cabbage ¾@1c, turnips 75c a sack, carrots 75c a sack.

POTATOES—The market is dull and sluggish. The export demand is very light, and but little activity is displayed in any branch of the trade outside of local consumption. Receipts since January 1, have been 5829 sks. We quote 30@40c per sack.

ONIONS—The market is dull and inactive; nothing doing beyond local trade. Quote 65@75c.

GREEN FRUITS—The market is active. Receipts since the first of the year, 1239 boxes. The demand for all kinds in season, especially apples, continues good. The Riverside oranges are beginning to come in quantities and bring $3 a box. Quote apples, selected box lemons, $6.

EGGS—The market has been weak and uneven since the turn of the year. For a few days eggs sold at 27½c, but for the most part have held up to 30c where they are quoted to-day. The receipts since the first of the year have been 293 cases.

BUTTER—The market is weak and unsteady, but no change in prices have been made. The receipts for the past nine days have been only 37 pkgs. California butter has been coming in large quantities, and selling away down. Quote, fancy creamery and choice dairy 35c; good to fair 27@30c; common 20c. Eastern butter displays no new features, prices ranging from 25@30c; California the same.

POULTRY—The market has been strong owing to light receipts. Chickens have sold at 4@5, but we quote 5. Turkeys too scarce to quote and have brought 19c per pound, to-day we quote 16c. Ducks $5@7. Geese $6@10.

GAME—The receipts have been light since the first of the year. The market is weak with a tendency to still lower prices.

WOOL—The receipts since January 1, have been 104,824 pounds. The market is in a severe position for growers, and an advance in prices is looked for. An Eastern trade circular says: There is a moderate demand for Eastern Oregon wool, sales having been 67,000 lbs in the range of 19@21c for 1s. The Boston *Wool Report* in its weekly review of the market says; "There has been a comparatively quiet market for all kinds of wool and no material change to notice either in prices or in the tone of the market. Holders are fully as firm as previously noticed and are not selling at any concessions, even when they are closing out small lots of wool to clean up their stocks. The woolen goods trade is in a fairly satisfactory condition and a larger inquiry from manufacturers is expected next month, as soon as their orders for goods are larger. The small stocks here, in outlying markets, at all Western points, and in short throughout the country, place the market in a strong position and lead to the conclusion that before another clip is reached, higher prices than are now current will be obtained on the sea board. The market closed steady and firm on all grades.

HAY—The market displays no new feature. Receipts since January 1 have been 81 tons.

DRIED FRUITS—The receipts for the past nine days have been 91 packages, a decided falling off from the close of the year. We quote: Sun dried quartered apples 4@5c; factory sliced 8c, factory plums 7@9c, Oregon prunes 7@9c, pears 9@10c, peaches 8@10c. Raisins $2@2 25 a box. Smyrna figs 18c, California 8c per pound.

PROVISIONS—The market remains unchanged. We quote: Oregon meats, hams 14c, breakfast bacon 14c, sides 11½@12½c, shoulders 10½@11c, lard 11c. Eastern hams 13@13½c, breakfast bacon 13½c, lard 10¾ @11c.

LONDON GRAIN LETTER.

The London correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller* writing under date of December 17, says:

We have this week had a complete change of wind, foggy weather in the country, which, leading to increased consumption of breadstuffs, has helped to stiffen values. In the United States and Roumania likewise, the weather is very severe, and only Odessa and Sebastopol are now open. At Odessa the port of wheat continues. There is probably about 16,000,000 bushels of wheat stored there, and in addition, the southeastern lines are encumbered with grain, which is exposed to the weather and being very seriously damaged. Meanwhile, the warehouses at Odessa are full, warehouse room is at a decided premium, rolling stock is wanted to move the accumulations on the railways, and matters are approaching a crisis for holders who, if it is expected, will soon have to accept whatever price is obtainable. Freights, it is true, have declined from 35s to 20s per qr, which is equal to a reduction of 2s per quarter in the c. i. f. price, but the quotations have not yet caught up to the actual value of the freights, that the cost at the ports of loading has broken. Whatever may be the amount of the put of wheat at Odessa, however, it is apparent that the continent as well as the United Kingdom will soon have to buy freely of it, and the fact that nearly all the ports are closed by ice renders holders very firm. This week, indeed, there has been a decided revival in the demand for shipment, both for this country and for France, California wheat for prompt shipment having realized 40s 9d, or fully 1s advance from the lowest point. Australian wheat is almost unobtainable, owing to the failure of the crops there, which will operate as a great factor in favor of holders in the first half of the new year. Indian wheat, too, is getting scarce. Only 136,000 bushels were shipped last week, and the total since January 1 is only about 800,000 bushels greater than last year, while it is 400,000 bushels less than in 1886. No. 2 Calcutta wheat, for December-January shipment via canal, is worth 30s 6d per 492 lbs. c. i. f., but of the new crop, for March-April shipment, there are now no sellers. The value is about 30s. From Russia the shipments have also fallen off considerably. In the week ended November 20 they were 1,520,000 bushels, in the previous week 1,920,000 bushels, and in the week before that 2,336,000 bushels. Since August 1 Russia has exported about 38,000,000 bushels, against over 40,000,000 bushels last year. All these facts point to much more restricted supplies in the new year, with greatly increased wants upon the continent, in anticipation of which speculators are buying more freely for forward delivery. The estimate of the English wheat crop by the British agricultural department has been issued this week, and has come as a surprise to the trade, who expected that the total would not have exceeded 65,000,000 bushels, instead of which the estimate is 71,939,647 bushels, against 74,322,747 bushels last year. Very few members of the trade here consider this estimate correct, though it may prove so. But one thing is certain, viz., that the natural weight and flour producing properties of the grain this year are at least 12½ per cent. worse than last year, which alone, equals 9,000,000 bushels. Five per cent. of the crop, in fact, is said to be nothing more than waste tailings, the natural weight perhaps not exceeding 59 lbs per bu, against 63 lbs last year. It is therefore probable that not more than 55,000,000 60-lb bus will be available for human consumption. To show that our wants are still very large, it may be said that the United Kingdom still requires to import about 104,000,000 bus for the rest of the season up to August 31 next. France will have to buy 40,000,000 bus more. Italy requires 16,000,000 bus more, and Germany, Holland and Belgium can hardly do with less than 28,000,000 bus more. Here then is a total of over 180,000,000 bus, of which about 24,000,000 bus are afloat. That the remaining 156,000,000 bus will be obtained without some further advance does not seem likely.

The Merchandise Market.

The local market has been dull since the first of the year. The holidays have had a depressing influence on all but retail trade. The San Francisco *Commercial News* in its regular weekly review has the following:

No changes are reported in quotations this week, but the tone of the market is firm and every indication points to a brisk business in the near future. Certainly the outlook for all agricultural enterprises is most favorable, and that, with a large immigration of desirable settlers, offers good grounds for the belief that there will soon be a large demand for all kinds of goods. Beyond a better business in coffee at steady figures and a firm market for bags and tin plate, both of the latter articles being for future delivery, and a decline in sugar, there is nothing to be said of the market at the moment.

The private circular of George Abbott gives the following statistical review of the California wool trade at San Francisco for 1888:

Receipts.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Spring clip	14,362,720	
Interior East	3,000,560	17,863,280
Fall clip	11,168,150	
Interior East	1,356,060	
		12,524,210
Total fleece		30,387,490
Pulled		2,200,481
Total product 1888		32,587,972
On hand Dec. 31, 1888		5,000,000
Receipts Oregon		9,676,740
Imports foreign		795,300
Supply for 1888		49,040,012
Exports.		
By rail	28,464,119	
By sea	4,533,268	33,097,386
Consumption and stock		15,942,626
Stock Dec. 31, 1888		2,500,000
Total consumption		13,442,626

The value of the exports is placed at $5,000,000. The product of last year was about 1,000,000 pounds larger than in 1887, though with that exception the total is the smallest since 1872, and is 14,000,000 less than in 1876, which was the banner year in this trade.

The *Commercial News* has received from George Wilson, secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, an advance sheet of the forthcoming annual report of that body, which shows the foreign commerce of the metropolis and the country for 1887-88. From this it is learned that the imports of foreign merchandise into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1888, were $788,295,100, New York absorbing the lion's share by importing goods to the value of $510,208,432, all other ports in the country importing but $273,626,668. The values for domestic exports for the same period were: New York $325,789,244, all other ports $301,268,264; total from United States $627,057,508. The value of articles imported into and exported from the port of New York by American vessels, foreign vessels and land vehicles is given below; also the same figures for the whole country:

	Port of New York.	All Ports U. S.
American vessels	$115,181,668	$ 221,567,868
Foreign vessels	796,853,676	1,288,395,539
Land vehicles	1,976,146	65,590,663
	$852,153,691	$1,525,553,790

The Local Market.

PICKLES—3s $1, 5s $1 20.

COAL OIL—Ordinary brands, 24c.

BEANS—Market quite easy. Small white $2 25, pink $3@3 25, bayos $3, butter $3@3 25, limas $4 50 per cental.

RICE—Quote China No. 2, $4 50, Island $5 50.

SALT—Quote fine Liverpool $18, $19, and $20. Stock salt $10 50@11 50 per barrel.

COFFEE—Quote Arbuckle's roasted 23½c, Java 25c, Costa Rica 19c, Rio 20c, Salvador 18@19c.

SUGAR—All grades fell off January 4. Quote Golden C 5¼c, extra C 6¼c, dry granulated 7c, cube, crushed and powdered, 7¾c.

CANNED GOODS—We quote: Table fruit 2¼s, peaches $2@2 25, Bartlett pears $2, plums $1 75, strawberries $2 50, raspberries $2 50, blackberries $2, cherries $2@2 50, assorted $2, assorted 3s $3 75 per dozen. Pie fruit 2½s, peaches $1 25@1 80, plums $1 25, blackberries $1 50, assorted $1 25@1 80, assorted 3s $3 75. Tomatoes, 2½s $1 10@1 25, 3s $3. Sugar peas, $1 20@1 30; string beans, $1@1 25.

The Meat Market.

Receipts since the first of the year: Cattle 40 head, sheep 160 head. The market holds firm. We quote:

Beef—Live, 3¼@3½c; dressed, 7c.
Mutton—Live, 3¼@3½c; dressed, 7c.
Hogs—Live 5¼@6c, dressed 7@7½c.
Veal—6@8c.
Lambs—$2 50 each.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Waiting for the final outcome of the conference between the bankers and railroad presidents keeps all new ventures in the stock market in the background. The improvement made by foreign purchasers this morning was soon neutralized by the selling of local options. In the last hour there was a renewal of buying, and everything moved up. The market finally closed quiet, but strong, at fractional advances for the day, while not generally up to the best figures.

Governments were dull and firm.

Money Bonds and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Money on call, easy at 2@3 per cent; last loan at 2½; closing bid 2; offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 5@7. Sterling exchange, dull and steady; sixty days, $4 85½; demand, $4 88¼.

BONDS.

U. S. 4's (reg.)	126½	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	103½
U. S. 4s (coupon)	126½	Pacific 6s	113
Utah 6s (reg.)	103½		

STOCKS.

American Ex	109	N. J. Preferred	80
Canada Pacific	55½	North Western	107
Illinois Southern	97	Ontario	17
Central Pacific	33	Oregon Navigation	80
Pacific Mail	34½	Oregon Transcontinental	28
Denver & Rio Grande	20	Rock Island	107
Erie	27½	St. Paul	69½
Lake Shore	108½	St. Paul	69½
Louisville & Nashville	56½	Texas Pacific	6½
Michigan Central	86½	Union Pacific	64½
Missouri Pacific	74	U. S. Express	78
Kansas & Texas	13¾	Wells-Fargo	132
N. Y. Central	102¾	Western Union	83½
Northern Pacific	20¾		

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka, first sevens, 120; do railroad, 56½; Burlington & Quincy, 109; Mexican Central, common, 13¾; do first mortgage bonds, 68½; San Diego 27¼.

Money Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Consols, 98 15-15. Silver bullion, per fine ounce, 42 9-16. Bank of England rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9:—Sterling exchange, long, $4 85¼; short, $4 89. U. S. bonds, 4's, 126; do 4½'s, 103¾. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 93.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Sterling exchange, sixty days, $4 84; documentary, $4 83½. Transfers, 12 premium.

San Francisco Mining Stocks Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.

Ophir	$ 5 62	Bullion	1 25
Mexican	3 50	Exchequer	1 15
G & C	2 00	Seg. Belcher	3 30
B & B	5 70	Justice	2 45
Con Cala	2 20	Union	2 90
Savage	2 90	Challenge	4 75
Challar	2 95	Bodle	1 55
Potosi	2 35	Peer	35
Hale & Norcross	2 10	Reliance	1 15
Crown Point	6 00	Crocker	80
Yellow Jacket	4 75	Overman	1 65
Belcher	5 60	Alpha	2 40
Confidence	12 50	Imperial	80
Sierra Nevada	2 30		

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 9.—Produce receipts past 24 hours: 15,500 ctls wheat, 93,500 qr sks flour, 4600 ctls oats, 8000 sks potatoes, 1800 ctls barley.

Freights—Firm but not active. The Swedish bk Nanna, 711 tons, was closed on spot for U. K. or continent at 42s 6d. The German ship Ferdinand Fisher, iron, 1726 tons, was taken prior to arrival, for U. K., Havre or Antwerp, at 40s. The ship Gerard C. Toby has been chartered to load general merchandise at New York for this port.

Wheat—There is a good demand in the sample market and values are a turn dearer. Sales are negotiated on a basis of $1 43¾@1 45 for No. 1 shipping. Offerings are less liberal than for the past few days. Only a moderate business was done at the produce exchange, and prices were a shade lower. Sales: Buyer year, 100 tons at $1 53½, 300 tons at $1 56, 400 tons at $1 55¼, 600 tons at $1 55½, 200 tons at $1 55¾; buyer season closed $1 50. Afternoon session: Values further declined. Buyer year opened at $1 54¾, closed at $1 55; buyer season, $1 49¾.

Barley—The market rules steady, but only a limited business is passing. For choice feed there is an improved demand, but other kinds are neglected. Quote choice feed, 78¾@80c; common to good, 75@77½c; brewing, 85@97½c. Options dull; buyer season, 88¾c.

Oats—The market presents a lifeless appearance; receipts continue heavy and stocks on hand are assuming burdensome proportions. There is only a very poor demand, and no business to speak of can be transacted, except at liberal concessions. Nominal quotations are: Choice feed, $1 15; No. 1, $1 10½ @1 12½; poor and medium grades, $1@1 07½; milling, $1 17½@1 20.

Potatoes—Receipts are large, but a fair demand exists; prices to rule steady. Burbanks, 70c@$1 20; Garnet Chili, 55@85c; Peerless, 40@65c.

Millstuffs—Steady, with a moderate demand. Bran, $.5@16 50; middlings, $15@18 per ton.

Bags—Quiet; values unchanged.

Wool—Quiet, but firm.

Hops—Weak and inactive; prices nominal at 12½@17½c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Grain freights by steamer to Liverpool are steady at 5d per bushel.

Wheat—Opened very dull at $1 00¾ May, $1 06 June. Noon—$1 06 May. Closed easier —$1 00¾ January, $1 01¾ February, $1 03 March, $1 05¾ May, $1 05¾ June.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Petroleum steady, with slight fluctuations; closed, firm.

Hops—Steady.

Coffee—Options opened steady, 5@15 points down, and closed steady, 10@15 points below yesterday; sales, 30,000 bags, including January $15 25@15 30; February $15 20; March $15 10@15 15. Spot Rio, dull; fair cargoes, 17.

Sugar—Raw, dull and nominal; refined, steady.

Copper—Firm and quiet; Lake, January, $17 40.

Lead—Quiet; domestic, $3 85.

Tin—Dull and easier; straits, $21 80.

Mining quotations closed: Amador $2 00; Caledonia, $3 10; Colorado Central $1 50; Consolidated California and Virginia 58 50; Deadwood $1 80; Hale and Norcross 93 75; Homestake $12 00; Iron Silver $2 75; Mutual $1 40; Plymouth $8; Ontario $32 00; Savage $2 65.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Wheat received past twenty-four hours at the seven principal points were 100,000 bushels and shipments 56,500 bushels.

Wheat was quiet but steady at opening, at 99¾c January, $1 05¾ May. Noon—99¾c January, $1 04¾ May. Closing—99¾c January, $1 04¾ May.

Provisions—Easier; pork, $13 15 February; lard, $7 27½ February; ribs, $6 82½ February.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,500; slow and easier; choice beeves, $4 50@4 90; steers, $3 10@4 90; stockers and feeders, $2 10 @3 60; Texas cattle, $2@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; strong; mixed and light, $5@5 25; heavy, $5 10@5 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; steady; natives, $2 75@5; Western $4 30@4 70; Texans, $2 70 @3 50.

Foreign Markets.

Freedom's Grain Report.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Weather in England, some rain.

Floating cargoes are quiet but steady. Cargoes on passage, not much demand.

Mark Lane—Very few buyers in the market for English wheat; English and American flour quiet.

California cargoes, off coast, 39s; Australian cargoes, off coast, 39s 3d; for shipment present and following month, 40s 3d.

Chilian cargoes, off coast, 37s 3d; for shipment present and following month, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Spot wheat firm, demand fair. No. 1 California per cental, 7s 10d; No. 2 California, 7s 7d. Options are about steady. No. 1 California, 7s 9¾d January, 7s 10¾d February, 7s 10¾d March, 7s 11d April, 7s 11¾d May and June.

English country markets, firm.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Country markets are steady. Spot wheat and flour steady.

Liverpool Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Wheat, steady; demand fair; holders offer sparingly; California No. 1, 7s 9½d@7s 10¾d per cental. Corn, steady demand fallen off; new mixed Western, 4s 6¼d per cental.

Shipping Intelligence.

Domestic Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Arrived—Sh M. P Grace, New York; str San Pedro, Tacoma; bk Henry Buck, Seattle; Br bk Charles Catesworth, Liverpool; sch Oceana Vance, Port Blakeley; sch Alcade, Gray's harbor; sch Antelope, Coos bay; bk General Butler, Port Ludlow. Sailed—Br sh Strathearn, Cork, f. o.; sch J. M. Colman, Shoalwater bay.

TACOMA, Jan. 9.—Sailed—Sh Valley Forge, San Francisco.

GRAY'S HARBOR, Jan. 9—Sailed—Bk North Bend, San Pedro.

ASTORIA, Jan. 9, 5 P. M.—Nothing moving. Weather rainy, wind southwest, bar rough.

The Hangings of 1888.

Chicago Tribune.

The number of legal executions during the year has increased over last year, when it was much smaller than for many years previous. The total number was 97, as compared with 79 in 1887, 83 in 1886 and 108 in 1885. The executions in the several states were as follows: Alabama 5, Arkansas 5, California 5, Connecticut 1, Delaware 1, Georgia 3, Illinois 2, Indiana 1, Iowa 1, Kansas 2, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 3, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 3, Minnesota 1, Mississippi 4, Missouri 4, New York 9, New Jersey 4, North Carolina 2, Ohio 5, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 5, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 2, Texas 4, Arizona 1, Idaho 2, Montana 2, Washington 1, Wyoming 1, Indian territory 2.

All kinds of Gambling Games and Gambling Devices will be seized and destroyed by Special Agent McCABE, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Office, P. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

THE HOTELS.

PORTLAND.

H B Barber, St Paul
D Ross, S F
A S Biddle, San Diego
W B Biddle, San Diego
J D Draper, do
J F Combs, Phila
W G Miller, do
E J Shaw, Spokane
Dr G S Ingersoll, do
C A Hempel, Cinnabarite
E D Hawkins, Los Angeles
Jas Schaudoney, do
E G Heath & w, Cal
C H Stott, Sea View
S G Kline, Corvallis
C S Romeroy, Dayton
F B Pomeroy, do
J K Kendrick, Albany
W B Williams, N Yamhill
John Atkinson, Alaska

F A Abernathy, Dallas
J H Reinley, Medford
N Clifford, Or
E P McElroy, Salem
F E Hoover, do
O B Edgett, do
D W Boss, Seattle
Jas O Spencer, Clifton
E L Smith, Hood River
D F Murch, Roseburg
A C Friend, McMinnv
W B Fenton, do
S J McClilury, Sprague
W W West, Scappoose
W McVay, San Fran
E D Jones, do
W G Greer, do
S Kaufman, Oregon City
L L Bain, do
A Morris, Newberg
E P McCormick, Salem
A Firmin, Colfax
J Jack & w, do
E Engelman, Lewisin
E Emery, Heppner
H T Coon, San Fran
J S Woodrum, do
A J Barlow, Gold Hill
H F Garretson, Tacoma
K McFarland, Clackamas
E H Sloan, Cosmopolis
Ira Johnson, Kearney
C P Shaw, do
J H Woods, Dayton
H Ehole, do
D Ralston, Sheridan
S Kennedy, Spokane

GILMAN.

H S McAllister, Dallas
G McAllister, do
C P Hughs, do
J D Kelly, McCoy
S W Fletcher, do
C M Levy, San Fran
Max Lavy, do
W F Binford, Hillsboro
J E Salaman, St Paul
H E Law, Chicago
H Law, do
D F Patrick, do
S S Warren, Walla Walla
J P O'Neill, U S A
S McConihe, do
R C Calsell, do
John Gibbon, Jr, U S A

Jas Shepherd, Washoug'l
Miss C Shepherd, do
G Hood, Fisher's
J S Cooper, Independence
F Brouis, Seattle
F P Farrell, do
D C Campbell, Salem
B F Westman, N Y
A M Cannon & wf, Spok
Miss Kittie Clark, do
H F Mott & wf, do
W H Sparling, do
J E Pottir, do
A P Sharpstein, W T
A Blaisdell, Washington
C J Frank, Milwaukee
E R Switzbobrn & w, Or

—Peck's Bad Boy—

M R Stevens
J J Wallace
Miss Ellie Adams

Frank Calbart
Miss Laura Adams

SALOONS.

J Myers, O S L
A Brink, Albany
C Whitney, Springfield
C P Blanchard, Tacoma
J P Atkinson, San Fran
G W Kincaid, do
D Mack, do
Miss Lulu Ford, do
J G Fraser, do
Capt Wright & fy, do
Dr Bowlby & w, For Grv
F Y Judd, Hartford
C W Griggs, Tacoma
Mrs L Lockwood, do
Jas Freeburn, do
H W Koch, Woodland
R Kulper, do
J Burrow, Bachlr's Island
R Smetten & w, Wal W
Mrs J Bairn & 3 ch, N Y
Mrs E S Mosals, do
J C Smith, Dallas
J J Fowler, Glenco

R Shelton, Scio
V Cook & fy, Clifton
F L Macondray, S F
E McCoy & w, Grnt Pass
J L Smith, Endicot
C D Woodworth, N Y
Mrs A Maller, Wisconsin
Mrs N L Wright & c, do
Mrs N S Wright, do
H Cady & w, Springfield
J Long, N Y
Ed Davis, Carbondale
Robt Ober, St Paul
Miss Pugsley, Yakima
Miss Wickson, do
W T Bay, Columbus, O
J Quinn & w, Quinn's
O Thoenor, Chatskanine
D Hastron, Dayton
F L Geiger, Cornelius
J H Gillihan, Sauvies
C Jackson & w, Dayton
C E Keller, Pennsylvania

QUIMBY.

L Pearson, Harrisburg
W E Willey, do
G McCully, do
J T Jackson, Tacoma
M L White, do
B Myers, do
W H Spoors, do
J C Howitt, do
J A Blodgett, do
W R Holmes, Colfax
Miss Carri Dolf, Iowa
J Capro & w, do
W R Conner, Rochester
C McGrew, Weston
G Hutchcraft, N Yamhill
W Berry, Kalama
W Moore, St Paul
W Huff, Eugene
W S Mountjoy, Tacoma
W Bates, do
C H Davis, Columbia
W H Newton, Middleton
W Kay & w, Independence
J Fish, Albany
W H Munroe, Chicago
Sam Telfer, do

H McEntire, Logon
C Crawford do
Miss Kelly, LaGrande
W Morris, do
G Marshall, Puyallup
D F Barnes, Minn
S Donley, Puyallup
J Sheehan, do
S N Mott, Des Moines
W McKay, Pt Townsend
J Molek, Seattle
H Barnard, St Louis
F Ryan, Leadville, Colo
W Tennant, Ouray, Colo
C Crockton, Cascade L's
C Cain, Schenectady
J W Riley, Yaquina
W Akers, Grass Valley
W D Close, Kalama
A B Hayden, Cascades
H W Wesco, do
J Congdine, Denver, Colo
Frank Wright, Lafayette
F Klockner, Chicago
C J Davis, do
Chas Mcgill, Lafayette

ST. CHARLES.

W S Reed, Kelso
I Spencer, St Helens
N Merrill, Clackamie
J E Bell, Salem
R Shaw, Fairview
H Wirth, Battle Creek
D McDonald, Molalla
J A Cauthorn, Corvallis
E C Hannon, Seattle
B A Devine, Idaho
H A Webb, do
Max Wood, do
Y Lange, Walla Walla
Jas Hare & wf, Astoria
T A Harris, do
A Bodine, Freeport
D Wilson, Roseburg
D S West, Roseburg
J M Dillard, Dillard
W H Sherman, do
J A Dodd, McMinnville
J Pursey, Cathlamet
M Harrell, do
A Johnson, do
M E Lobdell, Tillamook
Mrs T VanGorton, N Yamhill
J Goetman, Skamokawa

W V Pomeroy, Rainier
R C Campbell, do
E Merrill, do
Jean Schenck, Dalles
T A McDonald, do
P Silenk, do
E S Kaufman, Oregon City
L L Bain, do
A Morris, Newberg
E P McCormick, Salem
A Firmin, Colfax
J Jack & wf, do
E Engelman, Lewisin
E Emery, Heppner
H T Coon, San Fran
J S Woodrum, do
A J Barlow, Gold Hill
H F Garretson, Tacoma
K McFarland, Clackamas
E H Sloan, Cosmopolis
Ira Johnson, Kearney
C P Shaw, do
J H Woods, Dayton
H Ehole, do
D Ralston, Sheridan
S Kennedy, Spokane

MERCHANTS.

G J Shock, Idaho
Philip Lee, do
C Barkman, The Dalles
T S Langdon, do
R A Splane, do
J B Estes, Brooklyn
J Smith, do
Geo Rankin, San Fran
S A Hoven, do
Mrs R A Whipple, Seattle
W S Crandall, Kalama
G F Roberts, Ohio
J A Benedict, do
J A Head, do
J Stoddard, Hood River
C A Fainton, Neb
J S Niles, Or City
J W Wallace, Walla Walla
F C Church, do
Chas Hansen, Cal
C C Carson, Idaho
E A Webber, San Fran
K Pedgeo, do
C Jenkins, do
A Jonson, do
J Cailick, do
P Neiman, do
H Suffut, do
H Wood & ch, do
T Wood, do
R G Brooks, Albany
H Hayes, do
Thos Walker, Neb
E Williams, do
W Porter, do

D Boenst & son, Salem
J Doolittle, Tacoma
C W Sliew, do
E W Wiley, do
J Benson, do
J H Farquhar, Forest Grv
J M Allison, Cal
F F Cognie, do
A Kolb & wf, San Diego
W Mesaman, do
A L Shire, Wisconsin
H Fowler, Idaho
J A Benedict, do
G F Roberts, do
H C Bowers, Baker Cy
E Clark, Boston
Geo Rusk, do
T D Hume, Astoria
Thos Tuffts, do
L H Tobin, Montana
Chas Hull, do
F C Yoder, do
J C Smith, Texas
W E Smith, do
E Laycock, do
H Harris, do
Mrs C L Brown & 2 ch, Astoria
J C Bowen, Cal
H C Bowers, do
A W Wiley, do
Mrs Wedekind, Pocatello
E Payson, do
C H Frye, Seattle
R R McKenzie, do

INTERNATIONAL.

Wm Mason
A Kohl, Corvallis
C Schrader, do
L Richards & wf, Cowlitz river
Mrs Barnes, Newberg
J H Moore, Colo
J E Douglas, Leadville
J L Dalton, Sacramento
J R Franks, S F
J E Rogers, Minn
Mrs Vautlur & ch, Wasco
S S Baxter, Cellio
F R Carlton, Pendleton
Sol Grobher, O R & N
D M Cornish, Hillsboro
A Ramsey, do
S N Stephens, Oakland
G Orring, U S A
G Crampton, do
C C M Vean, do
Jas Fahy, Albany
J Cavanaugh, Cleveland
P Powers, Albany
P Kerns, do
John Whitten, do
Mrs M Combs, do
L Elder, Beaverton
C Landan, Milwaukee
C H Davis, Ogden
W Duncan, Walla Walla
Mr Fairlain, Lem, Dalles
A Almas, Montreal
P Cashagon, Freeport
H M Clippinger, Bismark
Ed Cummings, Fossil
Thos O'Neil, Minnesota
Osman Anderson, do
Enos Phillips, do
Arthur Hays, Silverton
Henry Worch, Battle Gr
Peter Newman, St Helens
Martin Seater, do
Ed Butts, do
Val B Lowe, San Fran
T P Hoyt, W T
E P Block, do
D McNeal, Spokane
W J Lewis, Spokane
John Miller, Pendleton
J H Simmons, Walla Wal
F D Bowell, do
W G Troupe, do
W H Williams, do

E Allison, O R & N Co
J Carey, Winlock
G Dunn, do
H Schutt, do
John Jones, Rutleville
H L Hudson, N B
M J Lucas, Denver
M P Martin, Cal
S L Moore, S F
Mrs Walters, Neb
D W Prelle, Dalles
H B Hadley, Crook Co
J R Bandy, Walla Walla
H Corcoran, S Portland
D A Tarney, Beaverton
C S Fries, San Fran
Jas Baker, Denver
D Holland, Albany
T Monahan, do
J Monahan, do
D Lacy, do
M Madden, do
K Pauer, San Francisco.
F O'Malley, P Gibson
L P Sullivan, Nebraska
G H Pierce, Jersey Rock
C Wetzel, Riparia
W B Denman, Nanaimo
Geo Slausen, N P R R
M Horaday, do
GA Bocock & f, Old Spgs
P F Zeus, Nebraska
P F Clark, do
John Clinton, Tacoma
A Buenull, do
F W Lindgingham, W T
V Lenar, Silverton
A Carlson, Gretown
F Schlinger, do
B J Arpline, Portland, M.
J P Ewell, San Fran
Frank Rows, Buffalo
Jas Keith, San Fran
John Campbell, Tacoma
John McCarty, do
G A Green, do
A E Coue, do
W Cartwright, Pendleton
F D Sullivan, Nebraska
C A McGrew, W T
Rest Lewis, W T
H J Curtis, Woodstock
F C Williams, Advance
Agent John Jack Co.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

SANTAL-MIDY

In 48 hours Gonorrhœa and discharges from the Urinary Organs, whether recent or of long standing, are cured by Santal-Midy. No other remedy will cure as quickly. No nauseating smell. No taste. No inconvenience. Sold by druggists. Price, $1.50. Beware of imitations. Ask for Santal-Midy.

"ONE MORE"

IS GETTING TO BE A BREADFUL WORD.

Do you know what it is?

"It is a local (lung) manifestation of the bad condition of the blood." If your blood is filled with the products of faulty secretions, a "cold" is liable to produce "pneumonia," or lung fever.

When the attack comes on, summon the best obtainable physician, or what is better,

PREVENT IT

by keeping the secretions free and natural by regular use of

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS

and in the cold-taking period, fortify the lungs against colds by faithful use of

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia

A PART OF THE CITY'S NEWS.

The Finances of Portland Are in Excellent Condition.

Street Railway to Mount Tabor—The Bridge at Rigaria—L. of P. Election—A Small Fire —Extension of Water Mains.

A BOY IS A BOY, AND A THAT.—Jacob Schez, a bright 12-year-old lad, just arrived from Helena, Mont., was a much interested spectator in the police court yesterday afternoon. Little Jacob was there not to answer for any crime, but merely waiting for an officer who was to find him employment. The boy has quite a history as was learned from his conversation with the officers. He left his home in Montana about seven months ago, as a result of rough usage he received from his father who, he said, was addicted to drink. For a time he worked as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Butte, Missoula, and other places. He arrived in this city only two days ago, on a pass given him by some railroad official. When he arrived, he at once applied for work on a river steamer, but owing to his extreme youth, his efforts in that direction were not crowned with success. By the aid of an officer he is now endeavoring to obtain employment as a messenger boy for one of the telegraph companies here, and it is very likely that he will be accommodated with (as he calls it) "a job." Jacob is a very bright and energetic boy for his age, and already appears to have a considerable knowledge of what it is to launch out in the world for himself.

THEY HAVE GOOD HOMES.—"What ever became of those two girls, Myrtle and Minnie Miller who were unjustly arrested on a charge of larceny and afterwards acquitted in the police court," was asked Ira F. Powers of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society yesterday afternoon. "Those girls," replied Mr. Powers, "were placed in good homes and are now out of all danger of contamination with that worthless and morally infirm class with whom they had been thrown in contact. One of the girls is in a family living in the lower end of the city, and the other one has been taken out in the country several miles from the city. We find that it is always best to separate two such girls, for various reasons. Neither of these girls knows where the other one is. This separation is of great advantage in that it leads to steady habits, and consequently helps build a solid foundation for a higher and nobler womanhood. After a while we will again allow the sisters to see each other and communicate with each other, and the constraint now placed over them will be removed."

YESTERDAY MORNING'S FIRE.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the department was called out to a small fire on the corner of East Park and Yamhill streets. The fire was found in a small frame stable belonging to the butcher, G. Emig, and was extinguished soon after the arrival of the firemen. Mr. Emig, when he discovered the fire, at once proceeded to rescue his horse, which was standing in the burning building. This was accomplished not without serious difficulties, for the animal was so dazed by the scorching flames that it could only be removed by force. The animal was finally got out, but not before it was severely burned about the head and neck. Mr. Emig, too, had his hand scorched, and suffered considerable from the heat. The loss to the building will not exceed $10.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—The street cleaning brigade have on different occasions made complaint of the reckless manner in which some of the hackmen drive their horses through the streets where they are at work. Sometimes, they claim, the horses are almost upon them before they receive a word of warning from the abstracted driver. Other teams at times are equally as dangerous as the hacks, but it is the latter class who form the burden of the men's complaint. The street cleaners claim that they have some rights which the public should be brought to respect, and that their complaint is made on reasonable grounds. They say that teams should not be allowed to tear through the streets with an entire disregard for the rights of others.

BUTTER CHEAPER.—Butter has been rather an expensive article in this market of late, a prime article of Oregon manufacture costing from 40 to 45 cents per pound. Those who are unable to pay this price, and have been obliged to fall back on the "Missouri dope" of pioneer days, a compound of bacon fat, water and flour, will be pleased to know that fresh California butter is coming in freely and is selling at wholesale at from 27½ to 30 cents per pound. As the rolls are about 5 per cent. short of full weight, grocers who buy them at their real weight will be able to sell it at 55 to 60 cents per roll. The grass is fine now on the California pastures, and a further reduction in the price of butter may soon be looked for, which will stop Eastern importations.

WILL LABOR FOR OREGON.—J. E. Sheppard, formerly land agent of the Northern Pacific railroad at San Francisco, has been appointed general agent for California of the Oregon state board of immigration, of Portland, to reside in San Francisco. A branch office of the Oregon board will immediately be opened at No. 506 Battery street, San Francisco. Mr. Sheppard left here yesterday on the overland train for San Francisco. He carried away with him a large quantity of immigration literature, which he will judiciously distribute. He will, no doubt, do some very efficient labor in behalf of Oregon, in turning the side of immigration toward the fertile valleys and plains of this state.

CIGAR FACTORIES BURGLARIZED.—As Policeman Nash was passing the cigar factory of William Haberkorn, at 128 Third street, he noticed a man, probably a Chinaman, crouched behind the counter. Immediately upon being discovered the fellow ran through the store and escaped by a rear door. The officer ran around to the back way but was unable to find the thief, who disappeared into a building. The thief got away with about $30 worth of cigarettes and cigarette and cigar holders. He got into the store by removing a pane from a rear window. H. Russin's factory at 48 Alder street was entered during the night and robbed of between 1500 and 2000 cigars worth about $70.

OREGON NATIONAL BANK ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon National bank, held on Tuesday, the following directors were elected for the coming year: Richard Williams, Geo. B. Markle, Judge W. W. Thayer, H. Thielsen, Wm. S. DeLashmutt, Hon. Geo. H. Williams, H. W. Scott, Chas. H. Dodd, B. F. Stephens. The directors met yesterday and elected the following officers: Wm. D. DeLashmutt, president; Geo. B. Markle, vice-president; D. F. Sherman, cashier. Semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. ordered paid to the stockholders and the surplus was increased, making $200,000 surplus now, with $200,000 capital.

A LONG FALL.—Miss Cora McCown, who is home from McMinnville college for the vacation, says the Oregon City *Enterprise*, met with a narrow escape a few days ago. She was going up the depot stairs after Sunday school and stopped to rest half way up. As is the custom with most persons when resting on the stairs, she leaned against the rail. While in that position the rail broke precipitating her down to the rocks below, a distance of about twenty feet. From this rocky ledge she rolled down the next embankment stopping only when she reached the bottom of the hill. Strange to say, she arrived conscious and unhurt, save for a few bruises.

BRING BACK THOSE BOOKS!—Secretary Beers, of the Y. M. C. A., yesterday told a reporter that out of the 125 Gospel Hymns used at the Tabernacle during the Moody meetings only forty-three had been returned. The books are all No. 5 of the Gospel Hymns, and bear the stamp of the Y. M. C. A. In all probability the books were inadvertently taken off without thought as to their ownership. Those who have the books in their possession will confer a great favor if they will return them to the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

CARS ARRIVED.—About 200 of the 600 boxcars ordered by the O. R. & N. Company have arrived. They are of the most improved pattern, having end doors and air brakes. The company's reports from the Inland Empire show that the wheat crop has been nearly all shipped. From all reliable reports the wheat is about clean gone, and there is few wheat left in the upper country than at this time of year for a long time. This means plenty of money in that section.

THE HOUSE SPEAKERSHIP.—Representative B. L. Smith, of Hood River, Wasco county, arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Holton. He is prominently spoken of as a candidate for the speakership of the house. To an OREGONIAN reporter he said: "I am in the city on private business, and my visit has no connection with the speakership. I have not been making a personal fight for the place. Next to Multnomah Wasco gave Hermann the largest majority of any county in Oregon last June, and some of the Eastern Oregon representatives, thinking that Wasco county should be recognized for this, have been urging my candidacy."

GREAT WASTE OF WATER.—The water committee has completed the laying of about two and one-half miles of the nineteen miles of new pipe which they intend to lay forthwith. The mains now extend out Corbett street to Curry. About fifty persons are clamoring for extensions at the north end, and Mr. A. P. DeLin, who is equal to 100, is clamoring for extension for the south. The late frosty weather, by causing people to feel nervous about their pipes freezing, and so leaving them running, caused a waste of a million gallons per day, and if it had become a little colder the water would have been shut off at night.

A VERSATILE PURSER.—A. D. Rockafellow, purser on the Alliance, is a versatile genius. About a year ago he was purser on the Willamette steamer City of Salem. From there he went into the freight office of Dundee Reid's narrow gauge road and when the Southern Pacific took charge of things he acted as city passenger agent for a while. Next he tackled politics and bobbed up serenely as chairman of the democratic county committee. After the election he entered the field of journalism. From there he went on the Alliance and has already made one round trip on her.

THE MOUNT TABOR LINE.—The Mount Tabor Street Railway Company was yesterday granted a franchise by the county court, to build a motor line on Hawthorne avenue, on the east side of the river. Some time ago the court granted this franchise to George W. Brown, but Judge Catlin found, on looking up the law, that such rights and privileges could not be held by an individual. Mr. Brown, being apprised of the condition of affairs, incorporated his company.

WILL HIRE A STEAMER.—Capt. Willard Young, United States engineer, has been authorized to hire a steamer to do towing for the government works at Yaquina bay, in place of the General Wright, which is at present undergoing a complete overhauling. When she is ready for work she will probably be used for some time in surveying, as there will have to be considerable of this work done in connection with the new jetty.

HEADQUARTERS LOCATED.—The city board of charities have procured rooms for headquarters on the northwest corner of the intersection of Seventh and Morrison streets. The board has rented the inner half of the store occupying that corner, and will at once fit it up for the use of the secretary. The office will thus be sufficiently centrally located to make it easy of access for those who may have occasion to call.

THE BRIDGE AT RIPARIA.—The O. R. & N. Co.'s temporary railroad bridge at Riparia was cut away recently, for fear that the gorge of ice might damage the main structure. It was discovered Sunday that the next span of the pile bridge was sprung eight inches and it was thought that the pressure of the gorge at the upper bridge would be much relieved by the cutting away of the bridge.

GOOD FINANCIAL CONDITION.—The city appears to be in good financial shape. It owes $27,500, and outstanding warrants to the amount of $12,162 82, a total of $39,662 82. To offset this there is $16,549 53 cash in the treasury, so that the actual debt is about $22,000. A fair assessment without any indebtedness would require a very low tax levy—not over 5 mills—for the current year.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED.—The value of the goods imported here during the month of December amounts to $174,458. The articles came from the following named countries, with the respective values attached to each: Germany, $310; England, $119,088; Scotland, $1065; British Columbia, $21,295; Hong Kong, $17,075; Australia, $2901; Japan, $2965, Netherlands, $57, and Cuba, $5172.

K. OF P. ELECTION.—At a regular convention of Excelsior lodge No. 1 K. of P., held January 2, 1889, D. G. C. Struble installed the following officers: P. C., J. S. Seed; C. C., Wm. M. Devlin; V. C., J. C. P. Westergard; P. T. H. Parks; K. of R. & S., James Conner; M. of F., J. C. Roberts; M. of E., H. R. Long; M. at A., J. T. Stoops; I. G., A. E. Lewellin; O. G., John Holmes.

NEW LODGE K. OF P.—A correspondent, writing from Goldendale, Washington territory, says: A lodge of Knights of Pythias will be instituted some time this week, starting off with thirty-two charter members. Pretty good for a little town like Goldendale, which now has in successful operation a Masonic, Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W lodge beside.

CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE.—There was no meeting of the consolidation committee yesterday on account of the illness of Hon. H. W. Corbett and the inability of Mayors DeLashmutt and Wheeler to be present. The next meeting of the committee will be held at the council committee room this evening at 7:30.

COAL FOR THIS CITY.—The Seattle *Post Intelligencer* of yesterday morning contains the following regarding the steamer Alki, which left this city some two weeks ago: "The steamer Alki arrived in this port from Portland, Saturday night, and will load Franklin and Newcastle coal for that city."

REACHED HONG KONG.—Mr. William Dunbar has received a cablegram from Hong Kong announcing the safe arrival of the bark Kitty there, on the 9th, without accident and all on board well. She will immediately go on the berth for this port.

COLLECTING THE TAXES.—The county court yesterday issued a warrant to Sheriff Kelly, authorizing him to collect taxes. His bond was fixed at $100,000. If he gathers in the full tax he will be able to put $383,144 14 into the county treasury.

SHOALWATER BAY AND GRAY'S HARBOR.—The steamer Alliance sails to-night for the above ports from the foot of C street. The Alliance is the only steamer now running into Shoalwater bay.

BOYS' FLANNEL WAISTS.—Extra good quality, 60 cents each, at Kohn's, during the sale at corner Second and Morrison streets.

FULL SET LINED.—Overcoat elegantly made for $12 at Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison streets, during the great sale.

COLUMBIA.—Leaves Ironic at 11 P. M. instead of midnight, Friday, January 11, 1889.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Works Will Be Completed and the Wires Strung in Sixty Days.

The county court yesterday granted the Willamette Falls Electric Company a franchise to erect poles and string wire along the White house road to Portland.

President E. L. Eastham, of the company, said last evening that within sixty days the company will have its plant at Oregon City completed and the wires into Portland. "The building of the works, which will be situated on the east side of the Willamette, and the stringing of the wires will require an outlay of about $100,000," he said. "We are developing 1200-horse power, which is four times the power at the Portland station; beside, we will have a capacity for doubling our power at Oregon City. It is the intention eventually to abandon the Portland station."

PERSONAL.

A. A. Roberts, of Heppner, is in the city.

Mr. J. L. Stout has returned from Wasco.

Representative E. O. Smith, and wife, of Grant, Wasco county, are at the Esmond.

Dr. E. B. Swinberne and bride arrived from Heppner yesterday, and will remain in the city a few days.

Dr. O. S. Binswanger left yesterday for a two weeks' visit in San Francisco. Dr. Strong will attend to his practice.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY

Assignee's sale of balance of stock of Beal & O'Reilly, on corner Second and Yamhill, by Gilman & Co., at 10 o'clock.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Shiloh's Cure & Co., druggists.

ADJOURNED MEETING HELD.

The Municipal Fathers in Council at the Chamber Last Evening.

The Hackdrivers' Ordinance Again Comes Up —Petitions and Reports Considered—Claims —Ordinances—Charter Amendments.

An adjourned meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor DeLashmutt presiding and all the councilmen present.

HACKS AND HACK DRIVERS AGAIN.

The matter of regulating hacks and hack drivers, and the rates for carrying passengers came up once more, it is to be hoped for the last time. The ordinance introduced for Magoon Bros. was indefinitely postponed, out of the way, and Mr. Fliedner introduced a substitute which it is to be hoped will please everybody. It reduces the limits for single rate fares to a mile and provides that twenty blocks shall be taken as a mile, also that there shall be no charge for children under five years of age. The ordinance was read twice and referred to the committee on streets.

An ordinance to amend the ordinance licensing hack drivers, approved November 9, 1888, was introduced by the committee on streets. It provides that hack drivers shall pay a license of $1 per year, or part thereof, from January 1 to December 31 inclusive, payable on the beginning of each year or part thereof, and that license shall be issued for the year or part thereof in the manner provided for licensing other occupations. This was also read twice and referred to the street committee.

DUMPING ASHES.

A resolution calling the attention of the chief of police to the dumping of ashes and rubbish on improved streets, contrary to ordinance was adopted unanimously, and it is to be hoped the police may pay more attention to the matter which has become a great nuisance.

DETAILED REPORT.

PETITIONS.

From Thomas Schneider and others, asking that the grade of Ohio street be established; referred to street committee.

From the board of police commissioners, asking the city council to appropriate $53,306 for the running expenses of the police department for 1889; referred to committee on ways and means.

From the Transcontinental Street Railway Company, accepting the terms of the franchise recently granted by the council; placed on file.

From Mrs. Jane E. Fairfowl, asking for a reduction of her assessment for the construction of the G street sewer; referred to street committee.

From Messrs. Laing, Osborne & Lundsden, asking to be allowed to continue indefinitely a canvas sign they were granted permission to place on their awning during the holidays. Referred to street committee.

REPORTS.

From the judiciary committee, favoring the payment of Richard and Emmet Williams the sum of $2000 for legal services in the case of the city vs. James Terwilliger; adopted.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID.

Zienziebel	$ 25 55
Schwab Bros	24 50
George S. Clarke	24 00
Portland Ice Works	2 50
OREGONIAN	45 00
Moore & Starr	3 25
Lowndale, Wheeler & Co	18 50
Bennett & Harvey	19 15
Willamette Steam Mills	7 50
Zan Bros	37 00
A. Kapetch	1 50
William McLean	11 00
Evenling & Farrell	838 63
Anderson & Gray	24 00
J. J. Allard	21 50
Chown & Curtis	1 85
Police court jurors	6 00
Stubbs & Lawrence	1 10
Portland Lumber Co	3 15
E. Richards	7 00

NEW ORDINANCES.

Providing that the improvement of North Front street, from F to Sherlock's addition, shall be completed within 120 days; passed.

Providing that express agents shall pay a license of $25 per quarter; passed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

The council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the proposed amendments to the city charter, which were not passed upon at the last meeting. Councilman Fliedner was appointed chairman, and the committee proceeded to business.

Section 95, in regard to improving streets, was amended so that a street which is dangerous may be repaired without a petition from the property owners, and also that an original grade may be established in the same way.

Section 107 was amended so that no injunction shall issue to prevent the issuance or collection of warrants for street and sewer assessments after the work for which the assessment is made has been completed.

Section 113 was amended so as to provide for the equable assessment for the improvement of street intersections, where there are fractional blocks adjoining.

Sections 122 and 123 were amended so that the council in making street repairs need not in certain cases pass an ordinance, and when it is ordered that the repair shall be made at the cost of the adjacent property no petition shall be required.

Section 129, in regard to interest on taxes, was amended so that all general or special taxes or assessments for opening or improving streets or constructing sewers shall bear legal interest from the time they become due.

Section 149 limiting the city's indebtedness, was amended so that it can be increased from $100,000 to $400,000.

On motion of Mr. Fliedner it was provided that $100,000 of this was to pay off present indebtedness, $150,000 was for building a city hall and $150,000 for providing for an additional park or parks for the city.

Section 156, relating to the codification of ordinances was amended so that only ordinances of a general character should be published, and that the codification take place every two years.

These amendments were adopted seriatim by the committee, which then rose and reported what had been done when the council adopted the amendments as a whole.

The council then adjourned.

OREGON WILL BE THERE.

What This State Will Send to the World's Exposition at Paris.

B. M. Mantelli, commissioner for Oregon, to the world's exposition at Paris, to open May 5, was seen by an OREGONIAN reporter at the Gilman house yesterday afternoon and questioned regarding the representation Oregon will make in that exposition.

"There is no question," said Mr. Mantelli, "but Oregon will make a creditable exhibit. I am already making arrangements for receiving exhibits and think that by the time I get ready to start I will have sufficient to make a showing of no mean proportion. The promises of exhibits I now have will make quite a collection by itself, and I am constantly making arrangements for more."

"What will Oregon's exhibit consist of?" was asked.

"The intention is to send a complete exhibit of Oregon's resources. We will have exhibits of grains, fruits, minerals, wool, timber, salmon, and, in fact, everything produced in this state whether on land or in the water. Since we are going to send an exhibit, we might just as well send one that we can be proud of, and one that will do credit to the state."

"How much space will Oregon be accorded at the exposition?"

"This state will be given an apartment 15x35. The exhibits can be displayed on 300 square feet of floor area, and 250 square feet of wall surface."

"Which way will the exhibit be taken?"

"We will pack all of our material in a car here in Portland (I think one car will contain what we wish to send), and ship it East over the Northern Pacific. All the exhibits from this coast will go to New York from which place they are shipped direct to France."

"When do you intend to start?"

"As far as I am able to tell at present, I will not take my departure before the 1st of March. This will give me plenty of time to unpack and arrange our exhibits before the opening of the exposition. The exposition opens on May 5, and closes October 31."

"Will any of the other Pacific states send samples of their products and industries to this exposition?"

"Yes, California will send an exhibit, and from what I am able to learn, her exhibit will be a very fine one. In fact I understand that California will put forth every effort to obtain the very best of what she produces. I believe there are no other of the Pacific states which will send an exhibit."

Speaking of the expense of sending such an exhibit, Mr. Mantelli said that such undertakings are necessarily supported by legislative appropriations. "The legislature of California has appropriated $50,000 for sending its exhibits, and there is no doubt but our legislature, after it convenes, will meet this question in an equally satisfactory manner."

A HEAVY SUIT BROUGHT.

J. M. Rothchild Has Commenced an Action Against Messrs. Jacobs & Neugass for $30,402 13.

Deputy United States Marshal W. W. Roberts has returned from Yaquina City, Oregon, where he went to serve a number of attachments sued out by J. M. Rothchild against A. Jacobs, W. S. Neugass and Ell Harris, copartners, doing business under the firm name of Jacobs & Neugass at Yaquina.

This suit was brought by plaintiff in the interest of a number of creditors of defendants, who had assigned their claims to Mr. Rothchild for a valuable consideration. The articles of complaint were filed December 1, 1888, and contain the following bills, originating with the firms respectively mentioned: B. Blumenthal & Co. for merchandise sold and delivered, $356 13; A. Schilling & Co. for merchandise sold and delivered, $1236 50; the Huntington, Hopkins Co. for merchandise sold and delivered $624 95; Holbrook, Merritt & Stetson for merchandise sold and delivered, $241 75; Max Morgenthau, of the Mission Soap and Candle Works, $496 50 for merchandise; W. & I. Steinhart & Co., merchandise, $534; Bayer & Reich, merchandise, $491 78; the Carlson-Courier Silk Manufacturing Co., $37 72 for merchandise; Hass Bros. $7223 11 for merchandise; M. Hyman, for merchandise, $377 60; Carolan & Co. for merchandise, $335 60; W. & J. Sloane & Co. for merchandise, $352 88; Feigenbaum & Co. for merchandise, $154 77; Fechbeimer, Goodkind & Co., for merchandise, $2435 50; Wangenheim, Sternheim & Co., for merchandise, $260 50; Neustadter Bros., for merchandise, $1356 05; Sachs Bros. & Co., for merchandise, $1267 32; Sherwood & Sherwood, for merchandise, $77 40; Friedlander, Koch & Co., for merchandise, $563 25; Levi Strauss & Co., for merchandise, $7620 70; Levi Strauss & Co., promissory note, $2575 30; Levi Strauss & Co., promissory note, $1560. All of which parties are residents of San Francisco.

In addition to the above, the following sums are demanded on the Levi Strauss & Co.'s notes: $2576 30 at 6 per cent. from the 6th of October, 1888, and $1500 at 8 per cent. since December 20, 1887.

The total amount sued for is $30,402 13.

IT WAS A CLOSE CALL.

Dr. W. H. Saylor Pitched Headlong From His Buggy and Severely Injured.

Dr. W. H. Saylor met with a mishap on Fourth street yesterday afternoon, which fortunately did not prove so serious as was at first supposed. He was driving down Fourth street on his way to his office, when the left end of the fore axle suddenly broke off, at the shoulder, allowing one side of the buggy to drop. The horse at once started on a run, and the doctor tried to hold him up but when the horse kicked over the dashboard and came near striking him in the face, he thought it better to let the animal run, and was looking around for a soft place to alight on, when the broken end of the axle caught on something and whirled the buggy completely end over end. This was just at the intersection of Yamhill and Fourth streets, when the horse had run only about half a block.

Those who saw the doctor gyrating through the air in a whirlwind of splinters and buggy robes, imagined that he would be killed for certain. He was knocked insensible by his fall but soon recovered, and was sent home in a hack. Dr. Wells was summoned and it was found that a severe gash on the left leg was the most severe injury suffered by Dr. Saylor, who was however, somewhat severely bruised and shaken up.

Last evening he was found sitting by a good fire feeling quite cheerful and receiving the congratulations of his friends on his narrow escape. He says that he was not driving fast which will make his friends smile, as "Doc" has a reputation for driving somewhat recklessly.

THAT VERY BAD BOY.

He Will Make His Appearance at the New Park Theater This Evening.

To-night, Charles Atkinson's Peck's Bad Boy Company open for three nights and Saturday matinee. The company is said to be stronger than the one visiting Portland three years ago, and will no doubt repeat the success of that visit. The sale has been good and a big house assured. The following is from the San Bernadino, Cal., *Index*:

The opera house was crowded yesterday evening from pit to dome with one of the most amused and best pleased audiences it has held in many a day, the people all agreed that "Peck's Bad Boy" is one of the most ridiculous and laughter provoking pieces ever put upon the stage.

The company Mr. Atkinson has gathered to present this farcical performance is composed of artists, and each one in his or her specialty bears an important part. Mr. Williams, the original creator of the "bad boy," is one of the liveliest and most mirth-provoking youngsters in the profession, whether on or off the stage; and his appearance at any entrance was provocative of the most boisterous hilarity on the part of the audience. Mr. Frank Colbert as the Dutch grocery-man was simply immense, and he greatly increased the estimation in which he is held here as a comedian. Miss Laura Adams, who sustained the part of the "bad boy's" mother, is one of the most exquisite contralto singers it has been the writer's fortune to hear, and her duets with her sister, Miss Effie Adams, the "bad boy's" "best girl" were something to be long remembered. Mr. Brown, who sustained the part of the doctor, is a first-class singer and his rendition of several difficult pieces delighted all. In fact the entire company is first-class and well deserving the liberal patronage given it.

THE GOSPEL MEETINGS.

"Bless the Lord, Oh, My Soul," Was the Text Last Night.

The Gospel meetings at the First Presbyterian church continue with great interest. The audience last night was larger than usual. Before 8 o'clock every seat was filled.

Mr. Studd opened the services by reading the 103d Psalm. Quoting the verse, "Bless the Lord, oh, my soul," he proceeded to remark: "This is the keynote of the services to-night. David was a man full of praise. We want, to-night, some testimony of the blessedness that comes from the Lord Jesus Christ. The psalmist says let the redeemed of the Lord say so. He desires us to testify. Paul said the same.

"There are several reasons why the Lord should be confessed. It causes bleeding to our own souls. It also helps in the Christian life. No; we can not have true growth in the Christian life without confessing Christ. It will help in the contest with temptation. So we want young Christians here to testify to-night what the Lord has done for them."

Several young and old men and young women arose and briefly expressed their faith in the Lord. At the close of the service many rose for prayer.

The meetings will be continued to-night and to-morrow night.

LOCAL NOTES.

Mrs. Dr. Atkinson has been quite sick, but she is improving.

Master Clare, oldest son of Officer Morgan, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever.

The members of the German Ladies' Relief Society will hold a general meeting at the hall, 51 First street, Thursday, January 10, at 3 P. M.

Mr. Taylor, the young man from San Francisco, who was injured last week while stopping a runaway team on the White house road, is now up and doing well.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

The Savings Bank of the Portland Trust Company of Oregon is conducted upon a safe and conservative basis. It is kept open during the usual banking hours of each business day, and also on Saturday nights from 8 to 8 o'clock. Clerks, mechanics, salesladies and all others are invited to call and learn rates of interest and other particulars. Office, 69 Third street.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

STRANDED YAQUINA BAY.

Captain Lord Seeks Advice Concerning Her From the Lloyd's Surveyor.

Captain Pope's Second Report—He Thinks the Vessel's Recovery Doubtful—The Hull Badly Damaged—300 Tons of Coal on Board.

Captain James Lord, former master of the Yaquina Bay, recently stranded at the entrance of Yaquina harbor, arrived in town Tuesday to consult with Captain George Pope, Lloyd's surveyor at this port, concerning the best method of getting the vessel off the bar.

On account of the severity of the weather, the vessel has received additional damage, and the indications are that she will part asunder. Captain Pope advised Captain Lord to recover the machinery with all possible speed, as it would be a total loss otherwise in the event of the vessel's parting. Captain Lord returned to Yaquina City yesterday, taking with him a suitable plant for lifting the machinery and recovering the engines. Divers will be sent to Yaquina in a few days to assist in the work.

CAPTAIN POPE'S SECOND REPORT.

The following report has been made out by Captain Pope concerning the recent condition of the vessel:

YAQUINA BAY, Jan. 2, 1889.

In compliance with a request made to me by Meyer, Wilson & Co., of Portland, agents for certain underwriters of the stranded steamer Yaquina Bay, to proceed to the place of stranding and to examine, with T. P. H. Whitelaw, esq., of San Francisco, the condition of the stranded vessel, and to report thereon, I find that the vessel's position and condition has slightly changed since the date of my last report. The vessel has moved about twelve feet further to the eastward, and her stern has come four feet closer to the breakwater, while her bow has moved a corresponding distance from the same. In this movement to the eastward the vessel has received some rough usage by the action of the sea at mid and high tide, and in two places projecting bowlders of the breakwater have pierced the bottom.

These breaks are at the turn of the bilge, abreast of the engine room. The deck and upper works have also sustained further damages. The donkey boiler house and boiler have been carried over the starboard side. In other respects the condition of the vessel is as indicated by my last report, with the exception that her butts show a slight strain on the outside, on account of the severe blows that the vessel receives from the angle at which she lies, and her being borne aft while headed forward.

It was found by approximate calculation, that the vessel at low tide has about 250 tons of water in her forward hold. In addition to this, an allowance of not less than 100 tons must be made for sand. The vessel contains, to the best of my information, about 300 tons of coal. I am now of the opinion that it would be prudent and wise to remove the machinery, and strip the vessel of all superfluous weight, in order to secure the most valuable portions of the same, and also to enable the divers to repair any breaks under the engine seat.

It appears that the vessel is supported by rocks forming a portion of the breakwater immediately under the engines. Forward of this, the vessel seems to be solidly surrounded by sand, excepting at about mid-lengths on the starboard side, where a deep hole is caused by the swell being thrown around between the stern of the vessel and the breakwater.

The removal of the machinery will enable workers to gain sufficient local knowledge of the action of the swell, and also, if the weather proves good, to test the vessel's floatability by means of pumps. I am of the opinion, also, that the mast of the vessel should be cut away in order to prevent the great leverage of the deck, and have given advice to that effect. Two of the opinions also, that with fine weather, the vessel could be floated; but, on account of the uncertainty of the weather, during the next two or three months, it would, perhaps, be more prudent plan is to wait until reasonably good weather can be expected. On the other hand, there is the uncertainty of the movement of the sand. Furthermore, a storm, changing the angle of the sea, might wash away a portion of the present bed surrounding the vessel that the bow on the port side, in which case it is possible that she would twist to such an extent as to rupture her shell strake on the starboard side and consequently, part asunder in a short time. I estimate the repairs necessary to put the vessel in a first-class condition, in the event of her being at a suitable place for the making of the same, at $70,000.

All stores and furniture saved from the vessel are now stored at Yaquina in the warehouse of the Oregon Development Company. I have recommended the erection of a temporary room in this warehouse for the storing of the saved property, but recommended its removal to a better place of safety. Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE POPE, Lloyds' Surveyor.

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NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS.

OFFICE OF CITY WATER WORKS, PORTLAND, January 7, 1889.

During the past few days, on account of water running to waste at night, the consumption has increased nearly a million gallons a day.

The public are therefore notified that the water will be shut off from the pipes without further notice from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M., should the waste not be cut and the drain through the faucets at night be beyond the capacity of the pumps to supply.

By order of the water committee.

697 ISAAC W. SMITH, Superintendent.

STILL IN THE LEAD.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

TATUM & BOWEN, IMPORTERS AND MANUfacturers of every description of Machinery, have removed from No. 127 to No. 93 Front street. In addition to the Machinery supply of the firm, they carry full lines of Tugs, Pumps, and all Portland Supplies. TATUM & BOWEN, [illegible] here, are able to handle their goods to the best advantage, crossing trade. Write for catalogue and price list.

WEATHERSTRIPS [illegible]

GORDON, Builder, 185 Third, near Taylor. Mills [illegible]

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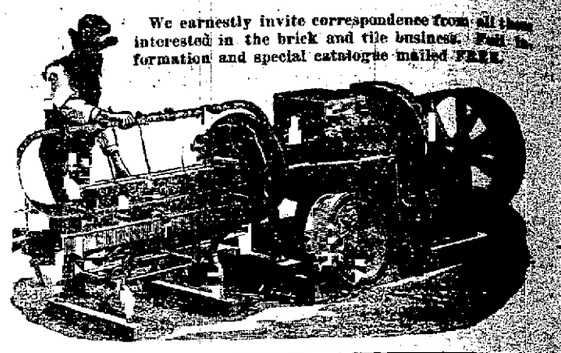

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